

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name Perry Courthouse Square Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bound by Birch, Elm, Sixth and Seventh not for publication N/A

city or town Perry vicinity N/A

state Oklahoma code OK county Noble code 103 zip code 73077

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ Date 7-21-03

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain):

[Signature] _____ SEP 2 2003
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>81</u> | <u>31</u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u>9</u> | <u>1</u> | structures |
| <u>2</u> | <u>5</u> | objects |
| <u>92</u> | <u>37</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u> | Sub: <u>Specialty Store</u> |
| <u>COMMERCE</u> | <u>Professional</u> |
| <u>COMMERCE</u> | <u>Financial Institutions</u> |
| <u>COMMERCE</u> | <u>Restaurants</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>Courthouse</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>City Hall</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>Post Office</u> |
| <u>HEALTH CARE</u> | <u>Medical Business/Office</u> |
| <u>EDUCATION</u> | <u>Library</u> |
| <u>LANDSCAPE</u> | <u>Park/Plaza</u> |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u> | Sub: <u>Specialty Store</u> |
| <u>COMMERCE</u> | <u>Professional</u> |
| <u>COMMERCE</u> | <u>Restaurants</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>Courthouse</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>City Hall</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>Post Office</u> |
| <u>HEALTH CARE</u> | <u>Medical Business/Office</u> |
| <u>EDUCATION</u> | <u>Library</u> |
| <u>LANDSCAPE</u> | <u>Park/Plaza</u> |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

(See continuation sheet X)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE; STONE
roof ASPHALT
walls BRICK
STONE: - Limestone, Sandstone
STUCCO
CONCRETE
METAL: Aluminum
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1893 - 1953 Significant Dates 1910
1912
1915
1920

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Hawk, J.W., Architect
Foucart, Joseph P., Architect

(See continuation sheet X)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: University of Oklahoma
Noble County Courthouse
Perry Carnegie Library
Cherokee Strip Museum of the Oklahoma Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 33.5 acres, more or less

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone Easting | Northing | Zone Easting | Northing | |
|---|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | 14 | 653970 | 4017160 | 3 14 654080 | 4016840 |
| 2 | 14 | 654040 | 4016980 | 4 14 653965 | 4016700 |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marsha Williams, Design Chair

organization Main Street of Perry date May 23, 2003

street & number P. O. Box 188, 300 Sixth telephone (580) 336-1212

city or town Perry state OK zip code 73077

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- A sketch map showing camera positions for photos

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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Architectural Classification (continued)

- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial (Georgian) Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style (Plains Commercial)
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
- OTHER: Ranch

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District derives its name from the presence of the Noble County Courthouse (NR-1984) built in 1915. The historic courthouse square is actually a rectangle, two blocks wide/east to west and one block deep/north to south. Contained within the district are approximately thirteen blocks surrounding the square. The boundaries of the district are slightly irregular, designed to take in the greatest portion of Perry's historic commercial area, most of which remains intact today.

The district is comprised largely of brick and stone, one- and two-story commercial buildings. It contains the majority of historic commercial development of the Original Perry townsite and retains much of the integrity and appearance intended by its builders.

Born of a land run, Perry sprung to life on September 16, 1893. The tents that lined the square by nightfall were soon replaced by wood structures. In time, all of those wood structures were replaced by more enduring structures of brick and stone. The majority of the district's resources, 83%, were built within the period of significance. Of the resources built during the period, 86% were built prior to 1930. Stepping into downtown Perry is almost like taking a step back in time.

The district includes 132 buildings, structures and objects consisting of 3 previously listed resources, 92 contributing resources and 37 noncontributing resources. This makes the district 71% contributing. The boundaries of the district also take in a few vacant lots. These lots have been vacant historically and thus do not detract from the overall integrity, appearance and cohesion of the district.

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DESCRIPTION

The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District derives its name from the presence of the Noble County Courthouse (NR-1984) built in 1915 to replace the original wood courthouse. Like many Oklahoma towns, streets are arranged on a north/south and east/west axis. Perry's Courthouse Square is defined by four streets that continue outward to other parts of town. While the district is on nearly flat terrain, Delaware and Seventh streets rise to the west and north respectively, where they meet. The angle of the ground is not particularly evident at the roof lines, but is quite visible along the storefronts.

Two highways meet in Perry. U. S. Highway 64 runs east and west and is located just one-half block north of the district. U. S. Highway 77 runs north and south and travels down Seventh Street which is on the west side of the square. Two major railroads run through Perry within a block of the east and south sides of the district. Interstate 35 is located two miles to the west of the district. Perry Municipal Airport is five miles north of town on U.S. 77.

Demolition of several historic properties and construction of new commercial buildings has resulted in a lack of continuity leading to the omission of the blocks between the district and the railroad. Cedar, Delaware, Elm, the 200 and 400 blocks of Sixth, and the 200 and 300 blocks of Seventh all retain a high concentration of historic construction. Gene Taylor, the 300 block of Sixth and the 400 block of Seventh contain a number of altered and newer construction providing a somewhat lesser degree of cohesion than the previous blocks. There are also a number of vacant lots within the boundaries of the district. These lots have been vacant historically and thus do not detract from the overall integrity, appearance and cohesion of the district.

The district is bordered by noncontiguous historic commercial construction to the northwest, north and northeast. A small noncontiguous historic commercial area stretches east to the railroad tracks. These tracks also provide a line of demarcation on the southeast corner of the district. The south boundary is defined by a parking lot, a contemporary building and agricultural support between the historic brick street and the railroad tracks. Residential construction largely marks the district on the west boundary.

Commercial buildings and two small houses fill the district and surround the historic County Courthouse, Public Library and Post Office which are located in the center of the square. Although the buildings in the center of the square are Classical Revival and Georgian Revival, the preponderance of buildings in the district are variations of Late Victorian and Commercial style stock. Scattered examples of Prairie School, Art Moderne, Classical Revival and International can also be seen in the buildings around the district. The brick and stone buildings that dominate the area are mostly one- and two-story structures. Brick color and texture varies across the district creating an interesting blend. Limestone accents many of the brick and sandstone

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buildings.

Lots in the Original Perry commercial district are 25' x 150' with some exceptions. Most of the buildings are 25' wide, and a few are the full 150' in depth. Five of the buildings contain mezzanines or decks. Virtually all of the historic buildings in the district have flat roofs. Several of the roofs originally had large stone ornamentation capping corners and parapets. However, an apparent "cyclone" on April 20, 1912 destroyed most of these elaborate decorations and have never been replaced.¹ The absence of these decorative ornaments does not detract from the overall appearance of the buildings.

Some contributing buildings within the district have alterations to their lower stories and/or storefronts. However, these alterations do not detract from the high degree of integrity regarding the original feeling, association and setting of the district. Most of the district, particularly the portion facing the square, has a uniform setback on the buildings. Also contributing to the visual uniformity of the district are the width and heights of the buildings as well as the materials used in their construction.

Since 1995 Perry's Courthouse Square and surrounding business district have undergone a number of rehabilitation projects including new sidewalks, period lighting and landscaping. Buildings around the square continue to be restored with the utmost care in an effort to maintain and/or regain their historic integrity and beauty. Metal siding is coming down and surfaces are being cleaned and returned to their original appearance according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

The majority of the district's resources, 83%, were built within the Period of Significance. Of the resources built during the Period, 85% were built prior to 1930. The district is 71% contributing with 92 contributing resources out of 129 buildings, structures and objects. The remaining resources consist of 3 previously listed resources and 37 noncontributing resources. With only one exception, parking lots do not exist in the Perry Courthouse Square Historic District. Angled parking is provided around the square and at storefronts. Building and business owners take advantage of parking space behind their buildings. The boundaries of the district also include a few vacant lots. These lots have been vacant historically and thus do not detract from the overall integrity, appearance and cohesion of the district. The parking and vacant lots are not counted among resources because they do not detract or add anything significant to the district.

The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District retains a high degree of integrity with 92 of the 129 resources

¹Beers, Fred G., The First Generation: A Half-Century of Pioneering in Perry, Oklahoma; Stillwater, OK; Charles Machine Works, c. 1991. Page 101.

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considered to be contributing. Three previously listed buildings are not included in this count. Only 17 buildings in the district have been built since the end of the period of significance.

The streets in the district are of various widths. Immediately surrounding the courthouse, Cedar, Delaware and Sixth are 66' in width. Seventh, being a portion of Highway 77, is 72' wide through the district. With the exception of Seventh, the streets narrow beyond the square to 45' for Cedar and Delaware and 55' for Sixth. Other streets within the district are: Birch, 36'; Flynn, 30'; Elm, 34' and Gene Taylor, 30'. All of the streets have been paved with asphalt except Birch, Flynn and Gene Taylor which retain their 1910 brick surface.

The dominant pattern of street numbering in Perry begins at the southeast corner of town. Therefore, the properties listed below begin with the immediate courthouse property, then follow the established pattern beginning with east-west streets from the southeast boundary at Birch and Sixth west and north to a half block north of Elm and Seventh working each side of the street individually. The north-south streets are then described through the same pattern.

LISTED RESOURCES

1. Noble County Courthouse. (NR-1984) (Photos # 1, 2, 3) The Noble County Courthouse is the largest building in the district and sits prominently in the center of the lush courthouse park. Construction of this four story Classic Revival courthouse began in 1915 and was completed in 1916. The courthouse is constructed of reinforced concrete floors and flat roof, and brick and stone walls. All four facades are similar in architectural features. The first floor is emphasized by strong horizontally-incised lines in the stone and is divided from the upper floors by a stringcourse of Greek fretwork. The second and third floors are of smooth stone. The fourth floor is recessed on all sides and is somewhat hidden behind the surrounding parapet. This floor holds the jail. The windows around the courthouse are wood hung windows. Those on the third floor also have transoms. Windows on the fourth floor are not easily visible. Paired Corinthian columns on the east and west and matching pilasters on the north and south flank paired metal-framed, glazed slab doors with transoms. All four entrances have single course, glass block sidelights. The entrances on the east and west are recessed with decorative name plates flanking the doors. These name plates consist of small pilasters on a sill supporting a triangular pediment framing each plate. On the west facade, north of the doors is "County/ Commissioners/ J. F. Keeler/ Chairman/ E. R. Martin/ J. H. Ledbetter/ W. T. Faris/ Clerk/ 1915". To the south of the doors "J. W. Hawk/ Architect/ Manhattan/ Construction/ Co./ Contractors/ 1915". These two name plates are repeated on the east elevation. Another entrance on the east facade contains a painted metal slab door without handle. It is defined by four concrete steps with stone walls forming rails on each side. The entablature features a simple frieze and architrave and a dentiled cornice. Balusters decorate the otherwise plain parapet of the north and south facades. Pediments accent the doorways at the roof line on the east and

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west faces. The cornerstone on the northeast corner of the building is inscribed on the north face as "Laid by The/ Grand Lodge of Oklahoma/ A.F. A.M./ A D 1915 A L 5915/ Almer E. Monrone/ Grand Master/ Wm. M. Anderson/ Grand Secretary". The east face reads "County Commissioners/ J. F. Kessler/ Chairman/ E. R. Martin J. H. Ledbetter/ W. T. Faris Clerk/ 1915".

2. 615 Delaware, Wolleson-Nicewander Building. (NR-1979) (Photo # 4) This two story, flat roof building was built in 1894 in the Commercial Renaissance Revival style. It was designed by T. E. Wollenson. A pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors are centered on the facade. Above the entry is a large arched wood window consisting of six lights radiating from the bottom center of the window creating an arch which is outlined with 12 smaller lights. The first floor has been veneered with light concrete over the original stone finishes. Four fluted wood pilasters add decoration to the plain wall. The first floor is separated from the upper floor by a very narrow wood balcony. The upper floor retains its original stone finishes. Two wood covered doors flank the center colonnette. Fixed, tinted wood windows with stone sills flank the doors. These windows and doorways have stone headers. Arched windows above these openings are decorated with stone lintels supported by sandstone colonnettes. Each colonnette has an ornately carved capital. Round pilasters extend from the arches to the cornice. The outermost pilasters rise from the colonnette capitals. The three inner pilasters rise from arches with gargoyles as their base. A highly ornate cornice leads to the stone parapet which rises at the center and contains a name plate. Stone coping rises to caps with carved ornaments. Wrought iron railings protect the upper windows. The side elevations have been stuccoed. The east elevation contains a large map of Oklahoma. This 1967 map was restored, along with the stucco, in June 2002. The original artist is Reid. The map measures 60' x 30' and depicts historic Indian, military and cattle trails before Oklahoma Statehood.

3. 300 Sixth, Noble County Bank Building. (NR-1979) (Photos # 5, 6) This two story building with full basement and flat roof was built in 1902 in the Late Victorian Romanesque style by architect Joseph P. Foucart. It was built with red Kansas City pressed brick and native stone. Geo. Civey provided the brickwork, L. Carmichael furnished the white stone from Oklahoma quarries and L. A. Rich provided the carpenter work. The front has a metal and oval-glazed door decorated with etching and a matching sidelight. The entry is highlighted by stone columns and a stone, broken segmental pediment sitting above a stone name plate. A stone horseshoe sitting upon short pilasters and a stone sill frames a fixed wood window. The upper floor contains two pairs of wood-framed hung windows. The north set are arched with stone accented pilasters and brick headers. The south windows have a stone sill and brick label mold. Decorative brickwork including a band, corbeling and dentils lead to the stone coping. Turret-like structures of stone sit at the corners. Pilasters rise from the upper facade and highlight a brick parapet with stone ornamentation. Four large fixed, wood windows, a bay window and a metal slab door at the top of metal stairs can be seen on the south elevation. Five pairs of wood-framed hung windows with stone sills and brick label molds line the upper

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floor. This side also has decorative brickwork of corbeling and dentils leading to the stone coping. This brick decoration is broken into sections by pilasters with triangular stone caps. Another turret-like structure can be seen on the east corner. Brick tables mark the line between floors at each set of windows. Below grade on the west facade are two wood hung windows on stone sills with the continuous stone watertable acting as the header. Iron grates cover the concrete stairs down to these windows. On the south are four pairs of wood hung windows on stone sills with the continuous stone watertable/header. Next is a wood and glass panel door with wood transom and another wood hung window. This side has protective metal railing. Three chimneys are visible on the roof.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

1. Courthouse Park, Bandstand. (Photos # 1, 2) This Prairie School style bandstand was constructed to the southwest of the courthouse in 1920. The square structure is built with fireproof construction consisting of reinforced concrete. The flat roof extends beyond the square columns on three concrete covered beams per side. The columns extend above the roof and have concrete caps. Decorative vase-like ornaments sit on each cap. The original stairs to the bandstand were replaced by a concrete ramp with steel rails to allow full accessibility. The bandstand was formerly open underneath but has been infilled with concrete. A stepped concrete stage was constructed on the west side as an extension of the bandstand. Contributing structure.
2. Courthouse Park, Well House. (Photo # 2) This Prairie School style, single story building was constructed in 1920 of fireproof construction consisting of reinforced concrete. This square building is built in the same design as the bandstand. The corners appear as columns extending above the roof and are capped with concrete. The roof extends from the structure on concrete beams, three per side. The oversize metal-covered slab door is located on the north face. Six-light, fixed metal windows can be seen on the south and north elevations.
3. Courthouse Park, Little Monument. Located east of the Post office, this monument, ca. 1915, is constructed of a rough, pink granite rock with a bronze plaque secured to its face. The monument sits nestled among a group of trees in the courthouse park in memory of William T. Little, the Guthrie newspaper man who planted trees our city parks. Mr. Little was also instrumental in organizing the Oklahoma Historical Society. The plaque reads "This group of trees/ in memory of/ William T. Little/ who planted our city parks/ 1862 - 1908/ dedicated by Columbine Unit/ of/ Perry Garden Club". Contributing object.
4. Courthouse Park, Water Fountain. (Photo # 2) This ornate double water fountain sits just to the south of the Well House. It is constructed of iron and has a green patina. The fountain was a project of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1905. The fountain was found in the well house buried in a pile of

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junk and restored by County Commissioner Toad Cavett in the 1940s. The fountain sits on a plaza of concrete. "NOBLE" and "COUNTY" are formed in large bronze letters embedded in the plaza with each word flanking the fountain in a slightly arched manner. The balance of the plaza represents all of Noble County complete with township, range and section lines; town sites; and major creeks through the county. Contributing object.

5. 600 Block of Birch. This 1910 red brick street is 36' wide and about 625' long. It features a running bond pattern edged with concrete curbs, gutters and drives. Asphalt runs along the south edge on the east end of the block. The brick runs continuously from the west side of Sixth to the east side of Seventh. Old iron railroad tracks cross this street and run between the buildings at 616 Flynn and 206 Gene Taylor. These tracks are shown on the 1898 Sanborn map. Contributing structure.

6. 600 Block of Flynn. This red brick street was also constructed in 1910 and is 30' wide and about 625' long, edged with a mix of concrete curbs, gutters and drives. Stretching from the west side of Sixth to the east side of Seventh the running bond pattern is broken where it intersects Gene Taylor, a north/south brick street. A ribbon of concrete extends the length of the street and appears to be where a water line was replaced. Care was taken to infill the void with concrete according to the pattern established by removal of the original brick. The street has a mix of concrete curbing, asphalt and gravel drives along its length. Contributing structure.

7. 612 Flynn. This ca. 1900 flat roof, single story building has been stuccoed. Modern Movement in style, this building emulates the International style as it sits on two lots making it 50' wide. The side elevations are sandstone. A clerestory window on the east has been filled with wood and an air conditioning unit. A wood paneled door is next with two four-pane, wood clerestory windows to its west. A metal paneled door with wood covered transom is next to steps down to a wood slab door and metal casement window. Four wood-filled windows stretch across the facade just below the stone coping. The rear of this building is visible on Birch. It contains two storefronts. A metal hung window within a stucco-filled opening is on the west. A metal panel door is centered in a stuccoed infilling of what was likely a former overhead door space. Two transom windows above appear to be sliding windows. The window opening to the east is completely infilled with stuccoing. A small fixed wood window on a stone sill completes the west storefront. The east storefront is infilled in much the same manner as the west. It contains a metal slab door centered between metal hung windows all of which are surrounded by stucco infilling. Metal sliding windows sit above the door space. Metal coping stretches across the rear elevation. This building was once a dairy.

8. 616 Flynn. This functional, single story building is of undetermined style and dates to ca. 1925. It has an elevated concrete dock with stairs to either side. Between the stairs sit a wood with glass door covered

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by a wood screen door; a centered, wood-infilled arched opening and an oversized wood door with eight lights beneath an arched header. The tarred roof is slightly pitched, gabled on the north and appears to have three skylights now covered with tar. This building has a brick elevation on the east nearest the facade. A stone elevation continues from the brick and runs to the rear of the building. This stone section of the building dates to ca. 1910. The stone facade of the south elevation rises above the roof line. The square parapet is stone coped. This facade contains a concrete dock. The oversize slanted wood door appears to slide to the center of the building. A five-light wood transom window is open above the door. A wood-filled arch at the top of the doorway is highlighted with a stone arch with larger keystone. Two wood hung windows with screening, wood filled arches and stone headers with larger keystones are on stone sills. A stone sill sits at the top of the dock and wraps around the building. This building has stone coping.

9. 512 Cedar. (Photo # 7) This 1921 Plains Commercial building is of fireproof construction with reinforced concrete walls and flat roof. It is a single story. The single canted storefront has two large fixed metal display windows on the east of the elevation. A single, metal-framed, glazed slab door is to the west. Pilasters rise above the roof line at the corners. Concrete coping rises to cap the pilasters.

10. 514 Cedar. (Photo # 7) This brown brick Plains Commercial building dates to 1912. The flat roof, single story building has a single storefront with a wood and glass door centered on the facade and covered with a wood screen door. The doorway is surrounded with vertical wood siding. Single fixed wood display windows flank the door. The transoms are covered with vertical wood siding. A large table is centered above the storefront and is accented with red brick and stone corner markers. The stone is repeated in the coping.

11. 516 Cedar. (Photo # 7) This 1912 building of concrete block is Plains Commercial in style. It is a single story with flat roof. Three fixed metal display windows are to the east of the single metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom. Below the windows green and white tiles were added after the period of significance. The west elevation has a single fixed metal display window near the front of the building with four small fixed wood windows along the balance of the facade. Two doors have been covered with wood and painted white to match the rest of the building. Concrete coping tops the facade of the building while steps add interest to the west elevation roof line.

12. 524 Cedar, MidContinent Oil Station. (Photo # 8) This 1937 building is Art Moderne in style and sits at an angle on the corner. It is a single story with buff brick and stone facade and has a flat roof. Two single overhead garage doors of metal and glass sit on the east half of the facade. A single metal-framed, glazed slab door is next to the west where the facade steps out. The transom area is filled with an air conditioner and corrugated metal siding. Another step forward in the elevation contains a large, wood-framed and metal-divided bay window with three matching windows to the southwest. A fabric awning covers the bay window.

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This portion of the elevation extends above the rest of the roof line. The facade takes steps back before terminating at the corner. Stone accents the brick at the bottom corners of the display window, in a continuous stringcourse and in the coping. The side elevations are concrete. The east facade is dominated by two large pairs of metal awning windows.

13. 600 Cedar. (Photo # 9) This ca. 1947 single story Modern movement building served as a bus station. It has a flat roof and white painted stucco with blonde brick adorning the entry and display window areas. The metal-framed, glazed slab door is canted along with a fixed metal sidelight on this corner building. Double fixed metal display windows flank the entry on the east and north facades with the north windows being larger than the east. A wood and metal awning stretches across the top of the brick rounding out to protect the canted entry. Above the awning, the stucco finish follows the lines of the elevation below and extends above the rest of the roof. The east elevation contains a single metal-framed, glazed slab door near the center and is accented with simple pilasters and a small awning which are stuccoed. Two pairs of small metal casement windows and three single metal hung windows complete the features on this side. The roof line steps down three times in the rear third of the building. This building has stone coping.

14. 602 Cedar. (Photo # 9) This 1921 Plains Commercial building is a single story with fireproof construction consisting of reinforced concrete frame with concrete and tile curtain walls. It contains concrete flooring and a flat concrete roof. The single storefront is canted with a metal-framed, glazed slab door and transom situated to the west of three large, fixed metal display windows. A narrow fixed metal display window is on the west side of the door. The transom windows are covered with wood. A table is centered above the storefront and is accented by a recessed surround. Wood siding covers the corner supports of the building and continues to the narrow awning above the storefront.

15. 606 Cedar. (Photo # 9) This single story, red brick, flat roof, Late Victorian Commercial style building was built ca. 1905. The single storefront has a slightly off-center, recessed entry with a wood framed, glazed slab door with narrow sidelights and transom. Narrow, canted fixed wood windows lead to the original iron columns that frame the entry. Single, fixed wood display windows flank the entry. Transom windows with wood bulkheads stretch across the storefront. The red brick upper wall contains a recessed cross centered between a pair of recessed tables which feature a small amount of corbeling. The table on the east bears a ghost sign "CAFÉ". A band of dentils and brick coping finish the upper facade. Brick pilasters with dog tooth accents near the top frame the elevation. This building sits on an iron sill with an iron entry to the recessed door.

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16. 608 Cedar. (Photo # 9) This Plains Commercial single story building with flat roof was constructed in 1920. The single storefront features a metal paneled, glazed door centered between two metal display windows. Transom windows are covered by vertical wood siding and a fabric awning. This building is unique in its mixture of six different colors and textures of brick. The red brick corner pilasters are accented by contrasting brick bases. Above the awning are three bands of contrasting bricks topped by decorative brick corbeling which is highlighted by continuous courses of white tile above and below. Concrete coping rises to caps on the corners.

17. 610 Cedar, J.L. Sowers Building. (Photo # 10) This 1920 Plains Commercial building is single story with a single storefront. A single metal paneled, glazed door is centered on the facade with vertical wood siding framing the door. Corrugated metal covers the transoms above. Short fixed wood windows flank the door. Brick pilasters with stone bases ornamented with egg and dart decoration finish the corners of the facade. The pilasters are corbeled at the top of the transoms and continue to the parapet. The upper portion of the facade is divided into three sections by pilasters containing small stone ornaments. Each section is divided horizontally by a band of brick with corbeling. The lower sections contain squared stone ornaments while the upper sections contain brick tables. The center section features a stepped parapet with a stone name plate reading "19 J.L. Sowers 20". Stone coping with rises at the pilasters finishes the top of the flat roof building. All of the brick has been painted. A very similar building with the brick exposed is down the street at 630 Cedar.

18. Rear to 610 Cedar. This ca. 1920 single story functional style ice house is constructed of concrete block with a slightly arched concrete roof. There are two wood doors on the west side. The door to the north is the smaller door. There is a low, small opening on the east side near the north corner. There are no windows in this structure. This structure is readily visible from Flynn.

19. 612 Cedar. (Photo # 10) This 1910 Commercial Style building has two stories and a flat roof. The facade and side elevations are red brick. White painted concrete contrasts with the brick and accents the lowest portion of the facade. The just off-center recessed entry features a pressed tin ceiling accent and stone floor which stretches to form a sill for the storefront. The wood-framed, glazed slab door has beveled glass-tiled sidelights and wood-framed transom. Large fixed wood-framed corner display windows flank the entry. The outer corner of each window is finished with copper trim. On the east side of the elevation is a wood paneled and glazed door with an open stair light providing access to the second floor. Transom windows with period ribbed glass are open beneath the fabric awning which covers the width of the facade between the

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corner stone-based brick pilasters. An iron beam header sits over the transoms and contains ornamentation where a former awning was likely suspended. The upper floor contains four metal hung windows with transoms and a continuous stone sill and header. A stone name plate with "1910" is centered above the windows between brick tables. The tables and name plate are accented above with decorative brick. Dentils and corbeling lead to the roof line. This building has stone coping with rises to caps on the corners.

20. 614 Cedar, Pancoast Building, aka Knox & Stout Building. (Photo # 10) This ca. 1905 Romanesque Revival style building with Romanesque-inspired windows had two stories of red brick and a flat roof. Although most of the second floor was lost in a fire in the early 1980's the building retains its two-story exterior appearance. The single storefront contains an off-center, wood-framed, glazed slab door with transom between two large fixed metal display windows. A second wood and glazed door on the east of the facade allows access to stairs leading to the upper floor. A double stair light is open above the door. The transom area is covered with corrugated metal and a cloth awning. An iron lintel stretches across the building above the awning. Narrow brick pilasters with rough stone bases frame the lower floor. The upper floor features two large arched windows with a continuous rough stone sill. The windows each have a central wood-framed hung window flanked by matching sidelights. Small pilasters rise from the sill on rough stone bases to similar stone capitals. Corbeled brick and rough stone arches frame the windows from one pilaster to the next. Two brick bands lead up to the coping of rough stone which rises to caps on the corners.

21. 616 Cedar. (Photo # 10) This 1916 red brick and stone building is Commercial Style in style. It is two story with a flat roof. The lower facade features rough stone pilasters on the corners. The single storefront has a metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom just off-center between two large fixed metal display windows. A second metal slab door is located on the west of the facade with a corrugated metal-covered stair light. The original transom windows are covered with wood siding. Brick pilasters are corbeled at the top of the stone. An iron lintel stretches between the brick pilasters. The upper floor is highlighted by four fixed metal windows with etched trim and finished with a narrow continuous stone sill and wider continuous header with stone ornamentation. The upper wall has two small brick tables with a stone name plate centered between stating "1916". Two bands of raised brick and stone coping with rises to caps finish the facade.

22. 618 Cedar, Lobsitz Building. (Photo # 10) This ca. 1924 Plains Commercial building with University Gothic-inspired parapet is a single story, single storefront. The new, tinted display windows are fixed, metal and extend up through the transom area. Double metal-framed, glazed slab doors are centered on the facade. Red brick and stone frame the storefront. The upper wall features small, white painted stone tables and

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vertically aligned ornaments flanking the center. A long table is centered here, but is hidden beneath signage. White painted stone coping accents the unique parapet.

23. 620 Cedar, A. C. Hinde Building. (Photo # 10) This 1898 Romanesque Revival style two story building with flat roof features sandstone on the front and side elevations. Metal covers the lower facade and narrow center columns. The recessed and canted entrance has a single, centered, metal-framed, glazed slab door and transom. Two display windows flank the door. Mirrored glass fills the space between the front corners and the outside edge of the display windows. The upper floor features four arched wood hung windows with stone arched headers. A zinc cornice tops the facade and extends around the length of the west elevation. The lower floor on the west elevation has a slightly recessed oversize metal slab door near the south end of the building. Vertical wood siding frames each side of the door while a wood-framed, three-light arched window sits above behind an arched insert of iron bars. To the south of the large door, a narrow doorway has been infilled with concrete block and painted to blend with the sandstone of the building. A restored, wood-framed hung window is the southernmost feature of this level. An iron staircase near the north end of the west facade leads to an upstairs slightly recessed wood slab door with transom. Six pairs of restored, wood hung windows and the transom above the door have segmental arched headers. A single story addition was built ca. 1910 also of sandstone, sits at the rear of this building. It also has a flat roof. A wood, glazed door along with a pair of fixed, wood-framed windows are featured on this facade. The windows have wood covering the space immediately above them. It appears from a pair of segmental arched headers above the wood that the windows were once narrow as on the main building, but were replaced with larger windows. The stone that was removed to make space for the windows appears to have been used to create a smaller opening where the door now sits. Great care was taken to match the tuck pointing. A wood awning stretches across the door and windows suspended from the upper wall. Above the awning are transom windows. The two on the north are of ribbed glass. With the addition, this building extends the full 150' depth of the lot.

24. 622 Cedar, Nelson Building. (Photo # 11) This Commercial Style, single story building dates to 1918 and currently serves as City Hall. The north face has three fixed metal display windows surrounded by corrugated metal siding. The east elevation has a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom at the north end. Two fixed metal display windows are immediately to the south. Metal siding also surrounds this door and display windows. A series of elevated openings run down the rest of the east elevation. These openings are currently covered with white horizontal vinyl siding. A metal-framed, glazed slab door sits near the south end of the building. The rest of the red brick facade, east and north, displays decorative brick tables

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with stone corner markers and diamond-shaped stone insets. A band of soldier brick highlights the upper wall leading to the brick coping.

25. 624 Cedar, J. W. Yoce Building. (Photo # 11) This red brick, Commercial Style building is single story and dates to ca. 1912. It has a single storefront with three fixed metal display windows and a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom on the west side of the facade. Corrugated metal siding frames the windows and door. Red brick pediments rise above the metal. Between the pediments is a row of brick dentiling and a row of corbeling. A rough brick table stretches across the facade and frames a stone name plate "J. W. YOCE". A small amount of corbeling leads to the stone coping which rises to cap the pediments on this flat roof building. This building serves as the City Hall meeting facility.

26. 626 Cedar, Famous. (Photo # 11) Built in 1898 this two story, Late Victorian Commercial style building was constructed of stone with a brick facade. However, this facade was stuccoed in 1947. The building covers two lots making it 50' wide. It has two storefronts with two single, metal-framed, glazed slab doors with transoms flanking a pediment just off-center to the west. Three fixed, metal display windows flank the doors. A paneled metal door is on the east side of the elevation and has a six-light transom. A continuous sill with paired, vertical wood transom windows stretch across the facade. The upper floor also has a continuous sill. A raised bay in the center contains a pair of openings which are flanked by three openings to each side. All of these are infilled with horizontal wood siding. The upper portion of the wall displays decorative brickwork covered with stucco. The coping curves up to cap the corners and the center parapet which contains four small, recessed tables.

27. 630 Cedar, Farmer's Exchange. (Photo # 11) This ca. 1916 Plains Commercial brown brick building is a single story and has a single storefront. A metal-framed, glazed slab door is slightly off-centered with two fixed metal display windows to the east and a single metal display window on the west. The transom windows are covered beneath a wood and shake awning. Four corbeled pilasters rise from the lower level and divide the upper portion into three sections. These sections are divided horizontally by a dentiled brick band. The lower portions contain squared stone ornaments, while the upper portions contain contrasting tables. Corbeling finishes the top at the stone coping which rises to cap the pilasters. This building is very similar to another to the east at 610 Cedar.

28. 636 Cedar. (Photos # 11, 12) This simple gold brick building dates to 1920 and is Plains Commercial in style. It is a single story, pitched roof building with two storefronts. Matching vinyl clad, metal doors

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featuring nine lights are recessed in the center of the facade with a fabric awning covering the entries. Large wood-framed corner display windows flank the outside of the doors with wood panels covering the transom area above. A table comprised of basket woven brickwork with dark brick corner markers ornaments the area above the storefronts. The coping is dark brick with rises to cap each corner. Dark, soldier brick forms a table below the window on each storefront.

29. 638 Cedar, Boyes Building. (Photos # 11, 12) This Plains Commercial, single story, brown brick building with a flat roof was built in 1918. It has a single storefront with single, large metal display windows flanking a centered metal-framed, glazed slab door with awning. A cloth awning covers the doorway. The wood transom windows across the front are open with the exception of those over the doorway and under the awning. Soldier brick provides a header across the transoms. A pair of tables above the storefront are accented by contrasting red brick with stone corner markers. The roof line features stone coping.

30. 640 Cedar, Farmers & Merchants Bank. (Photos # 11, 12) This 1909 two story, flat roof building has a red brick facade and stone side elevations. The single storefront consists of a single fixed metal display window on the east with a metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom immediately to the west. The transom windows above the storefront are covered with metal. A wood and glazed door on the east side of the elevation allows access to the second floor. It is covered by a wood screen door. The transom and stairwell light above this door remain uncovered. The first floor is separated from the second floor by a continuous stone sill. Two pairs of metal hung windows are topped with arched transoms that are covered with wood. The arches are accented by brick and stone. Corbeling runs between the top of the windows and the brick pilasters that flank the arches. The pilasters extend to the stone cornice. Stone coping tops the brick above the cornice.

31. 642 Cedar. (Photos # 11, 12) This ca. 1925 Plains Commercial building is a brown brick, single story with flat roof. It extends the depth of the 150' lot. The single storefront consists of a centered metal door with decorative glass. The door is flanked by single, fixed metal display windows. Five transoms stretch across the storefront. A cloth awning covers the old transom area. Above the awning is a long, centered, recessed table. The west elevation is marked by infilled openings. Near the front of the building a space where an overhead door may have been is infilled as are three elevated window openings. Near the back of the building is a large section of dark brown corrugated metal siding containing a metal, glazed slab door and a metal sliding window. The building has stone coping over the brown brick section. A red brick addition was added to the building ca. 1925. A slightly oversize wood, glazed panel door and three window openings now infilled

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with brick have concrete lintels. Corbeling to the brick coping finishes the building.

This building has a mural painted on the west side just south of the infilled overhead door space. The scene is a landscape with white fence and flowers. It was painted by D. J. Maine in 1994. Weather has worn much of the paint off giving it a dry brush appearance.

32. 700 Cedar, Marland Station #2. (Photo # 13) This 1921 Prairie School style, with a hint of Classicism, service station features the unique triangle-shaped architectural design that was a trademark of the company's filling stations. Stepped bands of brick form a decorative base to the exterior walls. Decorative brickwork accents the corners of the triangle. Two sides of the triangle feature wood-framed, glazed slab doors centered between wood hung windows with brick sills. Wood transoms top the windows and doors. Two continuous stringcourses top the walls. This small, single story, painted brick building has an asphalt hip roof that extends beyond the walls forming large eaves. A metal awning stretches to the east of the triangle building and covers the pump area.

33. 601 Delaware. (Photos # 1, 14) This 1909 red brick building is Plains Commercial in style. It is a two story with a flat roof. The front elevation contains a wood paneled door on the west side which allows access to the upper floor. Two fixed wood windows lead to the canted entrance which has a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with sidelight. A gray cloth awning covers both entrances and the wood covered transom area. The upper floor of the east elevation contains three wood hung windows with stone sills and brick label molds. An entrance near the rear of this building contains a single, tinted, metal-framed, glazed slab door with tinted fixed metal windows and transom beneath a wood awning. A single fixed wood window with wood filled arch and brick header is to the south of the door. The upper floor contains one wood hung window on the canting and eleven on the east. All of these windows have stone sills and brick label molds. The four windows to the north are infilled with wood siding. A stone name plate is centered above the canted window and reads "1909". Brick corbeling and stone coping line the facade between brick pilasters with shaped stone caps.

34. 603 Delaware, Jones Building. (Photos # 1, 14) This ca. 1900 building is Romanesque Revival in style. It has two stories with a flat roof. The facade is framed by rough and cut sandstone pilasters. It has a sandstone side elevation visible above the building to its west. A single, tinted, metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom is centered on the facade. Two large, tinted, fixed metal display windows flank each side of the door. A cloth awning is over the wood-covered transom area. A continuous limestone sill anchors four

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windows which have been filled with wood and painted to match the surrounding sandstone. A continuous limestone header stretches across the windows and provides the base upon which four arches of sandstone and limestone top each window. A limestone stringcourse with limestone dentils divides the upper wall. Above this is centered a shaped limestone name plate. "JONES BLD'G" follows the shape of the plate. Six vertical limestone accents flank the name plate. The building has stone coping with rises at the corners and the name plate.

35. 607 Delaware. (Photo # 14) This ca. 1925 Commercial Style brown brick building with red brick side elevation on the east has two stories and a flat roof. The stuccoed facade of the lower level has a just off center recessed, metal-framed, glazed slab door. On the west of the facade a wood slab door covered with plastic laminate has a wood-covered transom with paint-covered stair light. This entry allows access to the upper floor. The upper floor has two pair of hung, wood windows with wood shutters. Each pair sits on a stone sill. The gold brick header stretches almost the full width of the building. A stepped parapet is highlighted with gold brick the same width as the header below. Stone coping rises at the parapet. The entry of this building is ornamented with one-inch to two-inch square and rectangular tiles in black, cream, red and green with a fine granite appearance. The tile follows the line of the canted entrance.

36. 609-611 Delaware, Kehres Building, aka Elite Hotel. (Photo # 14) This 1936 Commercial Style building with Art Deco elements has two stories and a flat roof. The storefront is divided into three bays by gold brick pilasters. A narrow bay is centered on the facade and contains two fixed metal display windows with four transoms above. Two larger bays flank the center. The east bay contains three fixed metal display windows topped by six transoms. The west bay has a single recessed, metal-framed glazed slab door with transom centered between canted metal display windows to flush display windows. Decorative tile work enhances this recessed entry. This bay also has six transom windows. All of the transom windows are wood framed and sit on a continuous wood sill within each bay. Black tile decorates each bay below the display windows. A ribbon of green and gold triangle tile work highlights the black tile. A lintel of soldier brick ornaments the top of the transoms. Five squares of black, green and gold Deco-inspired tile work decorate the brick between the transoms and upper windows. The upper floor contains five pairs of large casement windows on stone sills with four-light transoms and soldier brick lintels. The upper portion of the wall has a centered, one-inch-tiled name plate with "KEHRES/ 1936". A decorative tile band matching the lower decoration runs from the name plate to the edges of the building. Stone coping with a slight rise across the center finishes the facade. The facade wraps around a short distance on the west elevation before terminating at the red brick which completes the length of this side. This short section includes a double, fixed metal

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display window with four wood transoms, a pair of metal casements on the upper floor and decorative tile work that is faithful to the front elevation. The entrance of this building contains one-inch to two-inch square and rectangular tiles featuring a blend of terra cotta, creams and black in the recessed entry to the west.

The red brick elevation on the west of the building contains a pair of metal-framed glazed slab doors near the center. Two elevated wood framed windows from the south are wood-filled. The next three are open followed by a wood-infilled opening with air conditioner. All of these windows are on brick sills. The upper wall contains 6 pairs of six-over-six wood hung windows and a single four-over-four wood hung window, all on stone sills. A ca. 1910 addition to the back of the building is of a different red brick and is slightly shorter in height than the rest of the building. This extension has a vertical wood slab door with stone header and a wood infilled window with stone sill and header. The upper floor continues the pattern established on the main elevation with two six-over-six wood hung windows and a single four-over-four wood hung window. Stone coping finishes the brick elevation.

37. Between 611 & 615 Delaware. (Photo # 4) This brick alley dates to 1910 when the brick streets were installed. The alley is 25' wide and 150' long. It features a raking stretcher bond pattern and is edged by a band of concrete on the east next to 609-611 Delaware. The west border of the alley is asphalt paving which fills a parking area for 615 Delaware. Asphalt covers a small portion nearest the street. The alley runs north to the cross alley. There is no visible stamping on these bricks.

38. 619 Delaware. (Photo # 4) This Plains Commercial, single story building with flat roof was constructed ca. 1920. There are two storefronts on this stucco covered building. The east storefront has a recessed wood and glass door with corner display window. The corner is ornamented with a decorative copper strip that has been painted to match the stucco. Another display window extends from the center of the building and turns the corner with another copper strip tying the windows together. A recessed, metal-framed, glazed slab door completes this storefront. Short fixed wood, corner display windows with copper at the corners reach outward from the center of the facade. A pilaster finishes the west side of the elevation and rises above the roof line. The transom area is covered with horizontal corrugated metal painted to match the stucco. An aluminum awning covers the width of the facade. The upper wall is undecorated and finished with metal coping.

39. 621 Delaware. (Photo # 4) This ca. 1920 Plains Commercial style, single story, flat roof building has a single storefront. The single, metal-framed, glazed slab door sits off center to the west. A pair of fixed metal

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display windows is to the east, and a single fixed metal display window is to the west. A striped cloth awning extends the width of the storefront. The upper wall has a recessed brick table. Stone coping finishes the facade.

40. 627 Delaware. (Photo # 15) This ca. 1915 Commercial Style building is two story with a flat roof. There are two storefronts to this building each with a wood-framed, glazed door and old brass bars across the glass. The east door is centered on the facade with the other door to the west. There is a small fixed wood window on the west side of the facade and two large, tinted fixed wood windows with metal divider on the east of the facade. Gold brick pilasters finish the corners. A wood shingled awning hangs in the recessed transom area above the windows. Red brick covers the upper facade including the upper east face of the building. Four window openings with rough stone sills and stone label molds dominate the upper wall. These openings are infilled with horizontal wood siding. A gold brick band stretches above the windows. Corbeling leads up the wall to the gold brick coped parapet. The parapet wraps around the building slightly and ends at a cap.

41. 629 Delaware, Evans Block Building. (Photo # 15) This Romanesque Revival style building was constructed in 1895 of red brick and has a flat roof. The single storefront has a canted entrance with a metal-framed, glazed slab door which sits just off center. Two short metal display windows are to the west of the door and a larger, metal corner display window is to the east. The wood bulkhead above the storefront contains simple signage. Above this is a ribbon of small wood transom windows capped with a steel beam supported by steel columns which are finished with decorative corbels. The upper floor contains four wood, arched hung windows embellished with stone arches and sills. Brick dentils stretch across the upper portion of the facade which is finished with brick coping. A stairwell entrance on the far east side of the facade contains a wood slab door allowing access to the upper floors of this building and next door. The stair light above the door is open.

42. 631 Delaware, Evans Building. (Photo # 15) This ca. 1903 Late Victorian Commercial style red brick building is two story with a flat roof. The single storefront consists of a canted pair of fixed metal display windows on the east with a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door and transom just off center. A large, fixed metal corner window brings the storefront flush with the facade. A striped awning continues from the building to the west (633 Delaware) and covers the horizontal corrugated metal transom area. The upper floor has a ribbon of three fixed-wood windows with transoms upon a continuous stone sill. The windows are decorated with dentil work along the transoms between narrow wood pilasters with decorative bases and

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capitals. The continuous header is iron. The windows and decorative features are painted white. Eight small iron insets have wide stone sills and headers. A white, wood cornice is decorated with dentiling. A brick parapet contains a stone name plate "EVANS". This building has brick dentiling and stone coping with rises to caps and at the parapet.

43. 633 Delaware, Woodruff Dept. Store. (Photos # 15, 16) This Late Victorian Commercial style, red brick building dates to ca. 1900 and is two story with a flat roof. The single storefront has a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom centered between a pair of fixed metal display windows. The storefront is offset by a second metal slab door on the east of the facade that allows access to the upper floor. The transom above this door is covered. A striped awning stretches across this facade and continues across the building immediately to the east (631 Delaware). A continuous stone sill anchors five tinted, fixed wood windows with stone headers. Decorative brickwork consisting of corbeling, dentiling and dog toothing accents the upper wall. A brick parapet rises in the center. Stone coping rises at the corners and the parapet. The west elevation of this building contains three elevated windows on brick sills which have been infilled with matching red brick. The upper floor has a single and four paired segmentally arched windows infilled with horizontal wood. These windows have brick headers and stone sills. A single story addition on back, ca. 1925, has two brick infilled windows on brick sills. This building has brick coping along this elevation.

44. Between 633 & 635 Delaware. (Photo # 16) This brick alley dates to 1910 when the brick streets were put in. The 25' wide by 150' long alley features a running bond pattern and is edged by narrow strips of concrete on both sides that tie to the buildings. Asphalt covers the immediate entrance from the street and minimally near the back where this alley meets the cross alley.

45. 637 Delaware, Hansen & Dennis Building. (Photo # 16) This ca. 1900 single story, brown brick building is Plains Commercial in style. It has a flat roof and a single storefront. Large fixed wood display windows with smaller fixed wood windows flank a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door. A narrow wood transom remains above the door. A wood awning suspended from the upper wall hangs across the elevation. Wood framed transom windows are open. The transoms consist of a single large transom in the center. The two outer transoms contain single wood-framed windows flanking a triple stack of small metal windows. The upper wall has three tables set off by contrasting gold brick and stone corner markers. The lower table is divided into three sections with gold brick and stone markers. Stone coping rises to cap the corner pilasters. The brickwork on this building is similar to the building immediately to the west (639-641 Delaware) which has less ornamentation.

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46. 639-641 Delaware Mossman Building. (Photo # 16) This single story, flat roof, Plains Commercial building dates to ca. 1900. This red brick building has two storefronts. Both entries are centered at a narrow brick pilaster. The doors are metal-framed, glazed slab doors with metal covered transoms. Single fixed wood display windows flank each door and sit over a gold soldier brick inset. A wood awning is suspended from the upper wall and extends across the face of the building. A pair of triple transom areas are covered with wood. Like the building to the east (637 Delaware) three tables are featured on the upper wall. The tables are highlighted by gold brick with the lowest table being divided into three sections by gold brick. Stone coping rises to caps at the corners.

47. 643-645 Delaware Palmer and Smelser Building. (Photo # 16) This Commercial Italianate style, two story building with flat roof dates to ca. 1900. The building has two storefronts and a third entry, all divided by stuccoed pilasters. Beginning at the east are two fixed metal display windows with a third turning to a canted window where a wood-stepped, recessed entry contains a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door and transom. The next space contains a fixed metal display window with a fixed metal corner window leading to the recessed pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors with a single transom. The third recessed entry contains a pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors with a single transom and narrow sidelights. The second and third entries feature granite inlays bearing the name of a former business "McLELLAN'S". A narrow metal awning extends across the width of the facade. The transom area has been covered and stuccoed. A continuous metal band anchors three bays of three, three, and two arched windows on a continuous stone sill. The bays are divided by brick pilasters which extend above the roof line and end with ornamental stone caps. The windows have been filled with wood, stuccoed and painted to match the lower facade. Corbeled brick arches top each window. A continuous band of rough brick separates the windows from the dog-toothed brick tables sitting above them. Brick dentiling stretches across the facade. A stone name plate sits in the centered parapet and reads "PALMER and SMELSER". The 'and' in the name plate is canted. Stone coping wraps around the pilasters, caps them and rises at the parapet.

48. 524 Delaware. This 1950, unknown style, flat roof, metal building has two storefronts with single metal-framed glazed slab doors off center. The east storefront has a pair of short fixed metal display windows on a stone sill. The west storefront has a short fixed metal display window on a stone sill. Metal framed, painted wood paneled siding covers the facade up to the metal awning which spans the building above the display windows. Horizontal metal siding and metal coping top the building.

49. 607 Elm. (Photo # 17) This 1922 brown brick, Commercial Style single story building has a flat roof.

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Fixed metal windows turn to canted fixed metal windows and a recessed metal-framed, glazed slab door. A metal awning is suspended from the corrugated fiberglass-covered transom area. Stone markers define the ends of the brick header above the former transoms. A recessed table spans the facade and contains a brick table with stone corner markers. Corbeling at the top of the recessed table leads to the stone coping which rises to cap the corner pilasters.

50. 609 Elm. (Photo # 17) This 1925 brown brick Commercial Style building was designed to match the building immediately to the east at 607 Elm. Also having a flat roof, this building has a metal overhead door with a wood header. A wood slab door and fixed wood window sit beneath a wood awning. Wood framed transoms sit above the awning with a brick header that spans the facade. Stone markers are at the opposite ends of the header. A recessed table stretches across the upper wall and contains a brick table with stone corner markers. Corbeling at the top of the recessed table leads to the stone coping with rises to caps.

51. 611 Elm. (Photo # 18) This 1910 Functional Industrial building of stone with stone side elevations is a single story with a slightly pitched roof. This building sets well behind the established setback of the district. A metal slab door sits between paired metal windows with wood covered transoms with stone headers and stone stringcourse. A metal overhead door with stone header sits on the west of the facade. The stepped parapet contains a fixed wood window within the highest step. Two ribbons of twelve six-light metal pwindows run the depth of the building behind the upper step and are topped with a flat tar-papered roof. This building has stone coping.

52. 627 Elm. (Photo # 19) This 1948 single story building displays no particular style. The single storefront consists of a wood and glazed slab door situated off center with a wood-framed triple transom above. Five fixed metal display windows are to the east. A cantilevered metal awning covers the door and windows. A metal and glazed overhead door is to the west of the door. This blond and brown brick building has brown brick coping.

53. 629 Elm. (Photo # 19) This 1925 single story Commercial Style building has a flat roof and sits on two lots making it 50' wide. The east bay has a pair of fixed metal display windows with wood covered transom area stretching across the top. The second bay has a single, metal-framed glazed slab door with transom and a fixed metal display window. Wood covering also tops this bay. The third bay is identical to the first. A wood and glazed overhead door fills this west bay. The upper wall contains a pair of recessed tables that are highlighted with corbeled brickwork. This building has metal coping.

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54. 639-1/2 Elm. This 1920 simple bungalow house is a single story with a pitched, asphalt roof. The gabled front elevation has a metal storm door just off center. A short wood-frame window with sidelights is to the east and sits beneath an open-gabled porch cover. A single wood hung window is to the west of the door.

55. 641 Elm. This 1950 house is single story. Though there is no definite style, there are Classical Revival elements. A covered porch is supported by four columns with brick bases just less than half the total height with wood completing the columns. The facade of the house contains a just off center wood and glass door. Two wood hung windows are to the east and one to the west. A wood screen door is on the east of the facade. The pitched roof features a horizontal wood gable centered above the door.

56. 628 Elm. (Photo # 20) This 1952 building of concrete block has no particular style. A wood awning surrounds the building and forms an extension of the roof line. Pairs of metal-framed casement windows are found on the east and west sides and flanking the wood and glass centered door on the north facade.

57. 216 Sixth. (Photo # 21) This red brick 1926 Classical Revival style building is single story with a flat roof and a single storefront. A single metal, tinted glazed door with transom sits in the center of the facade and is covered with a fabric awning. Triple tinted, one-over-one fixed metal windows flank the door. Fixed metal transoms sit above each window and the door. A continuous brick header spans the facade and forms the base of a table with stone corner markers. A brick framed name plate centered at the top of the table has eight stone markers. A triangular parapet sits above the name plate. Five fixed metal windows can be seen on the stuccoed south elevation. Stone coping rises at the parapet and corners. This building was restored in 2000 along with the two buildings immediately to the north.

58. 218 Sixth. (Photo # 21) This 1926 Commercial Style red brick building is a single story with flat roof. It contains a single storefront with three tinted, fixed-metal windows on a continuous brick sill with a soldier brick header. Each window is topped by a tinted, triple-pane transom. To the north is a single, fixed metal window flanking a single, metal-framed, tinted slab door with transom. Fixed metal transoms sit above each window and the door. A fabric awning covers the door and single window. Stone markers finish the continuous brick header which spans the facade. A brick framed name plate with small stone corner markers is centered on the upper wall. Stone coping stretches the width of the roof with stone markers just below each end. This building was restored in 2000 along with the buildings that flank it to each side.

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59. 222 Sixth. (Photo # 21) This 1926 Classical Revival style building is two stories with a flat roof and sits on two lots making it 50' wide. A pair of metal-framed, tinted glazed doors with transoms are flanked by sidelights and covered with a red fabric awning. Fixed metal, tinted windows with tinted, triple-pane transom windows above flank the door. Next to the north are three more sets of windows with the northernmost window being narrower with only a two-pane transom. All of the windows and the doors are marked with soldier brick headers and stone corner markers. The upper floor contains three recessed bays each with a ribbon of three fixed one-over-one metal windows on a stone sill with brick header and stone corner markers. The upper wall is marked with brick tables with stone corner markers. The center table has a stone name plate in the center flanked by smaller name plates containing years. Together the name plates read "1903 MALZAHN 1926". The parapet rises above the name plate and is slightly triangular in shape. Stone coping rises at the parapet and corners. The upper north elevation contains two pair of fixed metal one-over-one windows with a single one-over-one off center between them. This red brick building underwent major restoration in 2000 but retains the integrity of the original structure. The two buildings immediately to the south were restored at the same time with the same attention to detail.

60. 302-304 Sixth. (Photos # 5, 6) This vaguely Spanish Mission Revival two story fireproof construction building was constructed in 1920. It consists of concrete floors and flat roof with brick curtain walls. The building is 51' wide making is slightly wider than two lots. It gains its additional 1' from the lot to the south at 300 Sixth. There are two equal storefronts. The south storefront has a slightly off-center, metal-framed, glazed slab door with narrow transom. Fixed wood display windows flank the door. The north storefront also has a metal-framed, glazed slab door with narrow transom which sits on the north end of the elevation. Triple fixed metal display windows run to the south to the pilaster that separates the storefronts. A large concrete awning extends the width of the facade and reaches across the sidewalk to the curb. Seven concrete beams extending from the wall support the awning. Six pairs of wood-framed hung windows are recessed behind six arches.

61. 207 Sixth. (Photo # 22) This ca. 1920 lumber shed has two levels and is constructed of wood with a corrugated metal roof. The facade of the shed has asbestos siding which extends into the gable and is shaped in the form of the storage bins. A large panel of vertical wood siding accents the gabled wall. A small enclosed storage area covered with wood bead board doors sits immediately behind the facade. Walkways run the length of the second level on both sides of the shed.

62. 209 Sixth. (Photo # 22) This 1912 Territorial style building is single story with an asbestos shingle,

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hip roof. It sits on lots that have belonged to a lumber yard since 1894. This tile and stucco building has five small windows on its north elevation. Beginning at the east end the first window is a wood-infilled arched window; a wood awning window; a metal casement window; and two wood-infilled arched windows. The original door and window on the east elevation have been covered with wood and stuccoed over; however a slightly arched lintel above the door is visible. The south elevation has one wood door with arched header and five wood sliding doors. Single clerestory windows flank the single door. The south elevation opens to the lumber shed.

63. 415-419 Sixth. (Photo # 23) This 1920 single story, red brick building is Late Victorian Commercial in style. The building has three bays, each containing a storefront. The north and center storefronts have just off-center, metal-framed, glazed slab doors with narrow sidelights and small transoms. They are both flanked with paired, fixed metal display windows except the center storefront's south window which is a single, fixed wood display window. The south storefront has single fixed metal display windows with canted fixed metal windows leading to the recessed wood and glass door. All three storefronts have vertical wood siding covering the transom areas. A stone band spans the facade across the storefront-dividing pilasters. Above each storefront is a long brick table with corbeling above. Stone coping rises to cap the pilasters.

64. 421-423 Sixth. (Photo # 23) This Plains Commercial garage dates to 1912 and is single story with a flat roof. There are three bays on this stuccoed facade. At the north a wood-paneled overhead door with two rows of glazing is recessed at the north corner pilaster. A standard size door opening with transom area has been covered with wood around a narrow, single, metal-framed, glazed slab door. The former transom area above this door is covered with vertical wood siding. An air conditioner is suspended in this space. The center bay contains two fixed metal display windows beneath a vertical wood siding-covered transom area. The space in the south bay contains a wood slab door with open transom. Two fixed metal display windows sit to the south. This bay also has vertical wood siding covering the transom area. A shaped, recessed table highlights the shaped parapet with stone coping.

65. 425 Sixth. (Photo # 23) This 1912 Plains Commercial brick building has been painted to blend with the stucco building to its immediate south at 421-423 Sixth. This single story, flat roof building has stucco-covered brick pilasters at the corners. Some of the stucco is coming off. The facade has been covered with painted chipboard. A pair of wood slab doors can be seen in a recessed space near the north end of the building. The transom area has been covered with wood. The upper wall contains a brick table centered on the facade. The north elevation contains a wood overhead door with six lights recessed at dock level with

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an iron sill to protect the doorway. A wood and corrugated metal awning extends over the dock. Stone coping rises to cap the pilasters.

66. 501 Sixth. (Photo # 17, 24) This 1926 red brick Plains Commercial building is a single story with flat roof. On the north elevation are six twelve-light metal awning windows on brick sills. An iron post sits at the corner of the building. Large metal awning windows, five plus a narrow section wide, six lights high are to the north of the metal overhead door with glazing just off center with a single metal-framed, glazed slab door immediately to the south. The awning windows are eight wide to the south. Brick sills and a continuous brick header fills the facade on the storefront. A pair of stone tables with ghost signs span the upper wall. The south facade begins with an iron post at the corner followed by a metal overhead door separated from a metal and glazed overhead door by a brick pilaster. The soldier brick header continues from the front elevation and spans this elevation. A stone table with ghost sign is off-center above these doors. Two short, fixed wood windows lead to a wood glazed door. The former transom area is covered with wood and holds an air conditioner. A metal awning covers this space above the door and windows. Next are three metal awning windows with brick sills. A stone table with ghost sign stretches above the fixed metal windows to just beyond the last awning window. An iron beam is evident beneath the brick header at each overhead door and window around the building. This building has brick coping.

67. 525 Sixth, Weber Station. (Photo # 24) This 1922 filling station is Mission Revival in style. It is single story, stuccoed and has a flat roof. The south half of the building has a metal-framed, glazed slab door centered between paired hung windows. The southernmost window is a metal-framed hung window covered with an aluminum awning. The other three windows are wood hung windows. A narrow recessed table stretches across the facade. A metal awning stretches from the building to the pump area and is supported by steel posts. A triangular parapet rises above the awning along with extended pilasters. A double overhead door of wood and glass sits slightly recessed on the north of the facade. A pitched tile parapet is featured at the roof line. This building has stone coping.

68. 200 Block Gene Taylor. (Photo # 25) This brick street was constructed in 1910. The pavers are dark red and laid in a running bond pattern. This street runs continuously from the north edge of Birch to the south edge of Cedar, making it 350' long and 75' wide. The street is edged by concrete parking spaces on either side of the street.

69. 202-204 Seventh. (Photo # 26) This 1940 Tudor Revival style service station of red brick is a single

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story. There are two storefronts. The north storefront contains a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door between two fixed metal display windows. A vertical wood header extends across the door and both windows. This entry sits beneath a fully-bricked gable. Triple fixed metal display windows are to the north and have a vertical wood header. To the south of the door on a recessed wall are two fixed metal windows with a smaller fixed metal window slightly further to the south. A bay window with copper hood and wood paneled door with small window are on the south end of the facade beneath a half-timbered gable. A vent sits between timbers at the top of this gable. The south facade faces Birch and has a single wood panel door with a vertical wood infilled window beneath a half-timbered gable. The roof and gables are steeply pitched.

70. 302 Seventh, Carnegie Library. (Photo # 3) This 1909 Classical Revival library is situated on the southwest corner of the courthouse park. Designed by Layton, Wemyss-Smith & Hawk, the building was constructed by A. C. Kreipke of El Reno, Oklahoma. The two story building is comprised of red brick and limestone with a red-tiled hip roof. Two pairs of Greek ionic columns flank the entry and support the entablature and pediment. A metal-framed, glazed slab door with sidelights is centered beneath the wood and stone pediment. Limestone quoins frame the building on each corner. White painted dentil molding and paired corbels trim the wood cornice around the building. Stone sills and headers frame pairs of fixed, wood, tinted windows with corresponding transoms. One pair of windows sit on either side of the entry with three pairs on the side elevations. Corresponding windows, without transoms, sit at ground level around the building. This building was made possible by Andrew Carnegie who provided the exact amount needed to cover the cost of its construction. An extensive renovation and expansion project was completed in 1991. A new, two story structure was added to the north face of the original building. A large wood bay window extends from the building on the north face. Brick was matched and stone was used as a sill between the floors and as a cornice to complement, and not compete with, the integrity of the original historic structure.

71. 326 Seventh, United States Post Office. (Photo # 27) This 1939 Georgian Revival post office is single story with a metal hip roof ornamented with a copper topped wood cupola. The first floor is above grade on a continuous stone sill. The original red brick construction of this building features American or common bond brickwork. The facade contains a centered pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors with sidelights beneath a single transom and metal name plate bearing "73077". Wide pink granite steps with iron and brass railings lead to the doors. Large brass light fixtures are mounted on either side of the doors. Two eight-over-eight wood hung windows sit on either side of the doors, recessed between brick pilasters. The windows are covered with metal-framed screens. Stone sills and lintels accent each window. A continuous band of stone wraps around the top of the building. Engraved on the band, centered over the doors is "UNITED STATES

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POST OFFICE/ PERRY, OKLAHOMA". An addition was built onto the south side of the original building in 1967. Great care was taken to match the brick and its bond, the stone and the windows with the design of the original building, however, the new addition sits back flush with the recessed windows of the primary site to delineate the addition. Two eight-over-eight wood hung windows fill this addition on the west and two more on the south. Below grade are two windows to the north and two to the south constructed like those above but without the protective screen. These areas have no access and are protected by black iron railing. Below the new addition stairs lead down to a metal and glass door. Black iron railing protects this area as well. The north elevation contains a metal-framed glazed slab door with sidelight and transom with concrete ramp providing handicapped access. Two eight-over-eight wood hung windows like those on the facade and a similar smaller window on a brick sill completes the street level facade. Below grade are two wood casement windows and an eight-over-eight window matching those on the front of the building.

72. 424 Seventh. (Photo # 28) This 1940 Commercial Style building is a single story with flat roof and sits on two lots making it 50' wide. The single storefront has one fixed metal display window to the south with a pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors with single transom to the north. Four large fixed metal display windows stretch across the facade to the north corner. A band of metal stretches across the facade. The blond brick is accented with red brick stepped pyramids forming a base for a vertical stringcourse of red brick on the corner pilasters. Four horizontal bands of red brick stretch across the upper wall between the pilasters, but are largely hidden by signage. Red brick caps the pilasters while ornamented iron coping tops the walls. The red brick accents give an Art Deco feel to the facade.

73. 512 Seventh. This International style building is a single story with flat roof constructed in 1952. A former service station, this building contains a storefront and two large overhead doors. The north overhead door is metal with a row of glazing across the center. The second overhead door is wood with four rows of large glazed windows. The storefront contains a wood, glazed door with covered transom. Large, fixed metal display windows are on the west and south faces at the corner. A former full window space now contains a hung, metal-framed window with wood covering the upper space next to the south display window. Two wood slab doors with transoms are on the south. One transom area is covered, the other has been painted over. A large wood awning extends from the west facade to the former pump area and is finished with wood shingles around the edges. A smaller metal awning covers the front entrance and corner display windows. Three narrow wood strips highlight the upper wall adding interest to the metal-paneled building.

74. 205 Seventh. (Photo # 29) This 1918 Plains Commercial style building is two story with a flat roof.

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The single storefront has a metal-framed, glazed slab door sitting north of center. Three short fixed metal display windows are to the south. Stone veneer has been added below the windows. A wood, glazed door is on the north of the facade and leads to the upper floor. The transom area is covered with vertical wood siding. A wood and metal awning is suspended from the stone band that separates the floors. Four windows sit on a continuous brick sill with a continuous soldier brick header spanning the facade. A pair of brick tables sit above the windows with corbeling up to the brick coping. Stone caps pilasters at the corners of the building.

75. 207 Seventh. (Photo # 29) This Plains Commercial style building dates to 1920 and is a single story with flat roof. The single storefront has a pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors at the center. A single short display window is to the north and a pair of smaller display windows is to the south. A suspended metal awning stretches between the corner pilasters. Vertical wood siding covers the transom area with two metal vents above the doors. A stone band tops the vertical siding. A stone table is centered on the upper wall with suspended signage hanging from the center of the table. The building has brick coping with stone caps on the corner pilasters.

76. 209 Seventh. (Photo # 29) This 1950 Commercial Style building is a small, single story, tiled structure with a single storefront. A vinyl-clad metal and glazed door sits off-center to the north with a small fixed metal-framed window to the south.

77. 211 Seventh. (Photo # 29) This Italianate Commercial style two story building with flat roof was constructed in 1894. It contains a single storefront. A wood-framed, glazed slab door sits between fixed wood display windows. A wood panel, glazed door leads to the upper floor. A wood and asphalt shingled awning extends the width of the facade and covers the former transom area. Vertical metal siding covers a large stone band that separates the upper floor. The upper floor contains four arched windows which sit on a continuous stone sill. The windows are covered with wood siding. Pilasters flanking the windows are corbeled at the base of the corbeled arches. Three brick pilasters rise from the facade and divide the corbeling at the upper wall and extend above the roof line finishing with triangular stone caps. Brick pilasters with stone bases frame the building and are finished with the same triangular stone caps. Stone coping completes the facade.

78. 219 Seventh. (Photo # 29) This 1916 Commercial Style building is single story with a flat roof. The side elevations are stone. The brick on this facade has been restored to its historic appearance with paint

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matched to the original color. The single storefront consists of two sections. A brick pilaster with stone base divides the two halves. The southern half has a large metal overhead door separated from triple fixed metal display windows by an abbreviated brick pilaster. The north half contains two sections broken by an iron column. The south section contains a metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom between fixed metal display windows. The north section contains double, fixed metal display windows. The transoms are all covered with wood. An iron header runs across both halves. Two large recessed tables contain painted brick-framed tables within corbeled recessed tables. A stone band follows the shaped parapet from the roof line. Stone coping finishes the facade. This building was originally an auto dealership.

79. 219-1/2 Seventh. (Photo # 13) This ca. 1925 single story red brick building with flat roof sits back to the southwest corner of the Marland Station #2 garage at 225 Seventh. This building has a single, metal panel door just off center in a space that has been infilled with horizontal wood boards. A stone lintel covers the former opening. A small, fixed wood-framed window is just north of the door.

80. 225 Seventh, Marland Station #2 Garage. (Photo # 13) The 1925 Prairie School style, white glazed brick with green glazed brick garage is immediately to the south of the Marland Station # 2 and is constructed in an "L" shape. The green glazed brick has been painted to match the station. This building is a single story with slate-tiled hip roof. It has two single metal and glazed overhead doors with a matching pair on the west side of the building providing drive-through convenience. A wood-framed, glazed door with wood transom sits on the north elevation with easy access to the triangle building. The extension to the north contains a fixed wood window facing east and a large metal casement window to the north. Three large fixed metal windows fill the south elevation.

81. 301 Seventh, Christoph Block Building. (Photos # 30, 31) This 1900 Romanesque Revival style building is constructed of red brick. It has two stories with a flat roof and mezzanine. The single storefront has a metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom centered between paired fixed metal display windows. Wood panels above and below three transom windows provide a visual anchor for the windows. The transoms are composed of stained glass squares, four high by six wide, creating a table effect of colorless 'crackled' glass in the center. An iron header separates the upper floor. Four arched wood hung windows sit on a continuous stone sill which stretches across the facade. Corbeling at the base of the arches anchors the corbeled, arched brick headers. A series of nine small arches on the upper wall sit on corbeling. The shaped parapet is accented with dentiling and a stone name plate which reads "CHRISTOPH/ BLOCK". Stone coping rises at the corners and parapet. The south face of the building has some of the stone foundation

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exposed. Beginning at the east end are two elevated wood fixed windows with wood filled arch and arched brick headers. A large, wood overhead door with vertical wood siding above and brick infilling what appears to have been an arch. Next are two openings. The first has been infilled with brick followed by a wood hung window on a stone sill with wood-infilled arch with brick header. Six pairs of arched wood hung windows sit on the continuous stone sill, continuous except for a section about 2.5' long that is dropped about 1.5'. The small arches with corbeled bases and dentiling from the front elevation continue the length of this side broken by five small pilasters. Stone coping rises at the pilasters and corners. A ca. 1905, one story addition sits at the west end of the building. Two large, wood hung windows with stone sills and wood infilled arches with brick arched headers flank a pair of wood and glass doors. The doors have a wood filled arch and brick arched header beneath a balloon awning frame which is not covered. A band of brick dentiling and stone coping rising to caps complete this single story addition.

82. 303 Seventh. (Photos # 30, 31) This Commercial Style, two story, flat roof building was constructed ca. 1920. The single storefront has a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door framed by narrow sidelights and a transom on the north end of the facade. Three fixed, metal display windows are to the south of the door. A wood awning suspended from the upper wall divides the display windows from the transom area which is covered with wood. Two small air conditioners are centered in the transom area. The upper floor is divided by long, narrow signage stretching across the face of the building. Five windows with a continuous sill and header have been filled with wood. A corbeled band decorates the upper wall. Brick coping with stone caps on the corner pilasters finish the upper facade. The entire building has been painted a light beige.

83. 305-307 Seventh, Picket Building. (Photos # 30, 31) This 1910 Plains Commercial style, single story building fills two lots making it 50' wide. It has two storefronts separated by a brick pilaster at the center. The south storefront has three fixed metal display windows with a metal-framed, glazed slab door near the center of the building. The north storefront has three fixed metal display windows with a metal-framed, glazed slab door and transom at the north end of the building. Each storefront has its own full-width, wood-shingled awning. Above each awning are a pair of rough brick tables. Corbeling ornaments the upper wall between the stone-based pilasters. A brick parapet with stone name plate "PICKET." sits atop the center pilaster. Stone coping rises at the parapet and tops the two-story corner pilasters.

84. 309 Seventh, King Building. (Photos # 30, 31) This 1925 Commercial Style building has two stories and a flat roof. It has a brown brick facade and red brick side elevations. The double storefront has two fixed metal display windows centered with recessed doors to either side. The south door is a metal-framed, glazed

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slab door with wood covered transom. The north door is a metal slab door. Also on the north side, but not readily visible from the street, is a wood screen door on the inside of the corner display window allows access into the storefront. The transom area across the facade is covered with six panels of painted wood siding. The upper floor is delineated by a red brick-framed table stretching across the width of the facade and accented with stone corner markers. Divided from the table by a continuous stone sill, bands of red brick extend up from the ends of this table and are also accented with stone markers. Another red brick-framed table with stone corner markers sits at the top of the wall. Within the table are two rows of stone squares each containing a letter or number. Together these squares spell out "KING" and "1925". The lower band of this table forms a header for three windows which are covered with triple panels of painted wood siding. Vertical red brick bands divide the windows. The building has stone coping.

85. 313 Seventh, F. Schultz Building. (Photos # 30, 31, 32) This Classical Revival two story building with flat roof was constructed ca. 1914. It contains a single storefront with two pairs of fixed metal display windows flanking the recessed single, metal-framed, glazed door with transom and sidelights. Fixed metal display windows follow the recess. The recessed entry is tiled with 1" white and light and dark green tiles and has a stuccoed paneled ceiling. One the north end of the facade a vinyl-clad, paneled door with small arched window allows access to the upper floor. The transom over this door is covered with a metal screen. An old metal awning is suspended from the upper wall. The underside of the awning contains pressed metal tiles. A wide band of stone divides the floors. Stone pilasters with ornate capitals divide the upper floor into two bays. Each bay contains a pair of metal-framed hung windows. A stone header stretches between the capitals. Stone-framed tables sit on the header and are flanked by stone ornamentation. A shaped stone parapet rises above the roof line and contains a name plate that reads "F. SCHULTZ". Stone coping rises to caps.

86. 315 Seventh. (Photos # 30, 31, 32) This Classical Revival two story, flat roof building was constructed in 1914 of red brick and stone. The single storefront contains a triple, fixed metal display window that wraps to the recessed entry with a single fixed metal display window. The single wood-framed, glazed slab door has a sidelight to its south and a transom above it. A second wood-framed, glazed slab door is to the north and allows access to the upper floor. A cloth awning spans the width of the building over the corrugated metal-covered transom windows. The brick on the lower floor has been painted to match the original exposed brick on the upper floor. A continuous stone band contains a ghost sign. Three wood-framed hung windows with transoms sit on a continuous stone sill. A stone cornice ornaments the upper wall. Stone coping follows the shaped parapet and caps the pilasters at the corners. This building was restored in 2001 following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

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87. 317 Seventh, The Globe. (Photos # 30, 31, 32) This 1894 Late Victorian Commercial style two story building has a flat roof. The single storefront has three fixed metal display windows with a wood-framed, glazed slab door to the north. A wood awning is suspended from above the corrugated metal covered transom area. Rough stone pilasters rise from engraved stone bases. The south base contains "J. W. REYNOLDS/ CONTRACTOR". The north base contains "GORDON & RAYMOND/ ARCHITECTS". The upper floor contains four wood-framed hung windows with a continuous stone sill and continuous stone header. Two stone name plates adorn the upper wall. "1894" sits above "THE GLOBE". Stone coping fills the space between the shaped stone caps.

88. 319 Seventh, Kretsch Building. (Photos # 30, 32) This 1912 building is Classical Revival in style. It has two stories with a flat roof and is constructed of red brick and stone. The single storefront consists of three full-length metal, tinted display windows. A wood-panel door sits under a green cloth balloon awning. A pebbled surface covers the lower facade and transom area between red brick pilasters. A continuous stone band and sill divide the upper floor where four fixed metal, tinted windows are framed with stone and have decorative accents at the upper corners. Three stone pediments with elaborate capitals divide the windows. A stone name plate is centered above the windows and reads "FRED • KRETSCH". The name plate is accented with stone bands stretching to stone ornaments. Corbeling decorates the upper wall. Stone coping rises at the wide brick parapet and corners.

89. 321 Seventh. (Photos # 30, 32) This red brick and stone Commercial Style two story, flat roof building dates to 1909. The single storefront contains two large, canted, fixed metal display windows sitting on a row of black tiles. These windows flank a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom. A second single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom to the north of the storefront allows access to the upper floor. A wood-shingled awning covers the former transom area. A band of brick divides the floors on the facade. Four metal-framed hung windows have a continuous stone sill and continuous stone header. A rough stone table is centered above the windows. Corbeling extends the width of the facade between brick pilasters. Stone coping rises to caps at the pilasters. The building to the north at 323 Seventh is of the same basic construction

90. 323 Seventh. (Photos # 30, 32) This 1910 Commercial Style, two story with flat roof building is of nearly identical construction to the building immediately to its south at 321 Seventh. The single storefront differs in that it contains two large, flush, fixed metal display windows with two canted fixed metal windows leading to the centered, recessed pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors with single transom. Metal fills the

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space under the display windows. A narrow wood and metal awning extends the width of the facade. The transom area has been covered with wood and is topped by an iron header. Four metal-framed hung windows have a continuous stone sill and continuous stone header. A stone name plate is centered above the windows bearing "1910". Corbeling extends the width of the facade between brick pilasters. Stone coping rises to caps at the pilasters. The brick on this building has been painted, but the stone remains exposed.

91. 325-327 Seventh, Masonic Building. (Photos # 30, 32) This 1924 Classical Revival style, three story brown brick building has a flat roof and extends two lots in width. It has two storefronts. Southernmost is a recessed, single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with large open stair light which allows access to the upper floor. The floor in this recess is terrazzo. Next is a large fixed metal corner display window that wraps to a recessed single metal-framed, glazed slab door with tall transom centered between tall fixed, metal display windows. Another corner display window wraps back to the front of the facade and terminates at a pilaster dividing the storefronts. The brick and narrow wood awning above this area has been painted red and contains a wood name plate. The storefront to the north features a single, metal-framed glazed slab door with transom centered between paired fixed metal display windows. The narrow wood awning, which extends from the south storefront, is painted brown. A continuous stone sill divides the lower floor from the upper floors. A stone frame extends from the sill to the third floor windows where it becomes the header. This frame has large stone markers at the upper corners. On the second and third floors, centered within the frame, are two pairs of wood-framed hung windows flanked by single wood-framed windows. All of these windows have stone sills. Three brick pilasters divide the sets of windows and have stone decorative capitals. Stone ornaments are centered above the pilasters and contain Masonic tool symbols. A wide stone band with stone coping completes the east facade.

The north facade has a pair of fixed metal display windows with vertical wood header next to the corner pilaster. To the west are four wood windows: air conditioner-filled, iron bars over an awning window, another air conditioner, and an awning window. These windows have stone sills that curve up at the corners. Next is a single metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom. Two storefronts are next. The first has a pair of fixed copper display windows flanking a recessed door of wood with a wood covered transom. Single fixed copper windows follow the recess and meet the narrow fixed copper sidelights of the door. The second storefront features fixed copper corner display windows that also meet the copper trimmed sidelights. The door in this recess is a metal-framed, glazed slab with transom. The dominant feature of this elevation is the door furthest to the west. This slightly recessed, single, metal-framed, glazed slab door is framed by massive stone pilasters topped by a simple entablature bearing the Masonic insignia framed by the date "19.....24".

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This entry, as well as the two storefronts on this north elevation, contain a tile entry consisting of one-inch, white, six-sided tiles. The pattern of the upper facade is repeated on the north face but with single wood hung windows on each end and eight pairs of wood hung windows on each of the upper floors. Nine brick pediments with decorative stone capitals divide the windows. Again stone frames the window area with decorative corner markers at the top. Stone Masonic symbols are centered above the pilasters. The wide stone band and coping complete the upper wall.

A corner stone name plate sits between the display windows. The east face states "Laid By The Grand Lodge/ A. F. & A. M/ (Masonic symbol)/ A.D. 1924 A. L. 5924/ Henry S. Johnston, Grand Master/ W-. M. Anderson [sic] Grand Sec'y" On the north face " A.M.Crowder, W.M./ Directors of Bld'g. Ass'n./ J.A.Boller, Pres. B.R.Lucas, Sec'y/ E.E.Nelson J. Seigle/ G.C.Wollard C.A.Harbaugh/ H.A.DeLashmutt Treas."

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92. Sidewalks:

514 Cedar. (Photo # 7) A brick sidewalk remains in front of this building. It is laid in a herringbone pattern. Some of the bricks bear a diamond-shaped pattern stamped into the face. None of the bricks bear text.

620 Cedar. (Photo # 10) A red brick sidewalk stretches the length of the west facade. The bricks are laid in a herringbone pattern and many feature stamping which reads "Caney Brick Company/ Vitrified/ Caney, KAS". Another brick mixed in this sidewalk is stamped with "Coffeyville/ VB & T Co." Several half-bricks have the same pattern as those on the south side of 301 Seventh. Some of these halves have lettering spelling "coffe" and "vill" indicating the likelihood of Coffeyville, Kansas as the source of this pattern-stamped brick.

642 Cedar. A red brick sidewalk in running bond runs along the west side of this building. A few bricks like the patterned brick in the sidewalk at 301 Seventh can be found in this sidewalk. A very low concrete curb frames the outside edge of this sidewalk.

207 Sixth. (Photo # 22) In front of the lumber shed and the building at 209 Sixth is a red brick sidewalk. Most of the bricks are stamped with "HUMBOLDT KANS/VITRIFIED" and are laid in a herringbone pattern. The bricks that pave the drive between the two facades are a dark red, unmarked brick laid in a running bond.

301 Seventh. (Photo # 4) A red brick, herringbone-patterned sidewalk runs the length of this building. The two courses next to the building contain a stamped pattern. No other markings are evident on this sidewalk. The south edge of the sidewalk meets concrete which has been laid carefully to preserve the pattern of the brick laying.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

93. Courthouse Park, Gazebo. Originally a lily/fish pond built in 1920, this gazebo is constructed of concrete in the shape of a circle with an opening on the east and west sides. The concrete structure is 20' 2" across, outside diameter, and provides seating inside each half of the circle. A concrete ramp encircles the gazebo providing handicapped accessibility from area sidewalks. Eight steel posts support the wood-shingled

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octagonal roof. This gazebo is noncontributing due to alterations.

94. Courthouse Park, Statue "Hopes & Dreams". This entirely-Oklahoma project is located on the East side of the courthouse. "Hopes and Dreams" is a 16-foot bronze statue sitting atop a massive pedestal of Oklahoma granite. The artist and sculptor, Bill Bennett, grew up in Perry, and an Oklahoma foundry did the bronze casting. The statue along with its surrounding plaza of Oklahoma paving stones was dedicated in 1993.

The plaque on the statue reads "This sculpture and the plaza surrounding it are dedicated to the honor of all the stalwart men and women who took part in the greatest land rush of all time - the celebrated Cherokee Strip Run, held on September 16, 1893.

"Perry and Noble County are in the heartland of that historic area, and this dedication is made on the occasion of the centennial year of the great run.

"In this plaza, the sculpture symbolizes all of the hopes and dreams of our founder. It shows us only a man and a woman, whose offspring we are. The rest of the story is left to your own imagination. Who are they; where were they from; where were they going; what kind of wagon was it; what were this couple's real hopes and dreams? These details are left to your own fancy.

"This we know: Those hardy pioneers brought with them a steadfast faith in God and because they did, we have a spiritual legacy that makes this a better place in which to live. Cherokee Strip Centennial, 1993." "Hopes and Dreams" is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

95. 604 Cedar. (Photo # 9) This 1921 Plains Commercial building has fireproof construction consisting of a reinforced concrete frame with concrete and tile curtain walls. It contains concrete flooring and roof. A single metal-framed, glazed slab door is centered between double fixed metal display windows. A metal awning suspended from the upper wall covers the width of the building. Historic photos show that this building is identical in construction to the building immediately to the east at 602 Cedar. However, an aluminum slipcover hides everything above the awning. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

96. 632 Cedar. (Photo # 11) This 1916 Plains Commercial building is a single story, single storefront, flat roof structure. The original brick facade has been stuccoed and painted. The single, metal-framed, glazed slab door is centered with double fixed metal-framed windows to each side. Transoms stretch across the facade topped by a small metal awning. The upper portion of the facade features elevated brickwork which is covered with stucco. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

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97. 634 Cedar, Bonfils Building. (Photo # 11, 12) This ca. 1912 Plains Commercial building is single story with a flat roof. It has a single storefront. A single, metal-framed, glazed slab door sits on the east side of the elevation with two fixed metal display windows to the west. A red, wood-shingled awning stretches across the facade. Vertical wood siding completes the upper portion of the facade. This building was the fourth rock building to be built on the Square, but is noncontributing due to alterations.

98. 700 Cedar. (Photo # 13) This International style building was built in 1964. The concrete block building has a flat roof and single storefront. A cantilevered awning on the east end of the building covers a metal and glazed door and a metal-framed awning window. A large metal overhead door with small windows at the top is located just to the west. Metal coping finishes the building. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

99. 605 Delaware, Sohn Building. (Photo # 14) This Territorial style, single story, flat roof building was constructed in 1900. It contains a single storefront with a recessed entrance in the center of the facade. The door is a wood-framed, glazed slab door. Canted, wood-framed display windows flank the door with wood-framed display windows flush with the facade. A metal awning is suspended from the upper wall of pink and white vertical metal siding. The facade of this building sits on an iron sill which extends into the recessed entry. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

100. 615 Delaware, Statue "The Crusader" (Photo # 4) This 28.5" high bronze bust, with green patina, is of a male looking to his right. He appears to have a cloth draped over his head with folds falling around his shoulders. The bust sits on a 36" W x 19.5" D x 55" H brick foundation. The foundation contains a bronze plaque which reads "...This statue, sculpt as the "crusader" in 1939,/ by Sascha S. Schnittmann for the American/ Cancer Crusade is now owned by the/ Triton Insurance Group/ and represents Triton, the son of Neptune,/ after whom the group was named..." . The foundation is surrounded on two sides by a 91-inch high brick wall with a wrought iron gate on the back wall which leads to a parking area. The plaza surrounding the bronze is paved with red bricks in a basket weave pattern. There are no identifying marks on the brick. The bust was cast in 1937, however it is noncontributing to the district because it was not installed locally until ca. 1966.

101. 617 Delaware, Strebel Building. (Photo # 4) This ca. 1910 Plains Commercial building is single story with a flat roof. This building has been covered with a gray stone veneer. There are two storefronts. The east storefront consists of a single, centered, metal-framed, glazed slab door between fixed metal display windows.

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The west storefront also has a single, centered, metal-framed, glazed slab door between fixed metal display windows. A striped cloth awning covers both storefronts. The facade extends above the single story building to the west and has metal coping. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

102. 623 Delaware. (Photo # 15) This Plains Commercial style building dates to ca. 1920. It is single story with a flat roof and a single storefront. The gray stone veneer facade has a wood paneled door on the east side flanked by narrow wood-framed sidelights. A single fixed wood window is to the west. A wood-shingled awning rises to the roof line and extends the width of the facade. This building has metal coping. It is noncontributing due to alterations.

103. 625 Delaware, Kumback. (Photo # 15) This Art Deco style, single story building dates to ca. 1940. This building formerly had two storefronts. The west entrance has been filled with glass block. The other entrance, on the west of the facade has a metal and glazed slab door. A short fixed metal window and a wider fixed metal window sit between the door and glass block space. Two-toned glazed red tiles form a horizontal zig-zag pattern on each course on the lower facade. A red, yellow and green neon-accented marquis extends across the face of the building. The upper facade is composed of large off-white stone tiles with two-inch glazed red tiles which follows the stepped parapet. Stone coping rises at the parapet. Period neon signage hangs from a parapet-mounted bracket above the marquis. This building is home to Oklahoma's oldest café operated in the same location and with the original name. It is noncontributing due to alterations.

104. 635 Delaware, Exchange Bank. (Photo # 16) This Plains Commercial building dates to ca. 1900. The single storefront is divided by a pink stone slab-covered pilaster. This slabbed stone also covers the balance of the lower facade. To the east is a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with metal-covered transom. The sidelights are filled with three columns of glass block. The short fixed metal display window to the west has a bank of three rows of glass block immediately under it. The upper facade is covered with vertical metal siding. The front half of the side elevation contains three large openings with stone sills that have been filled with wood to fit paired, metal-framed hung windows. The back half of the elevation is two story and dates to ca. 1915. A single wood slab door, three metal hung windows on stone sills and a single wood and glass door with wood covered transom and wood screen door fill the first floor. Six metal hung windows on stone sills are found on the upper floor. The entire east elevation has a layer of concrete over the red brick face. The roof has been raised with corrugated metal siding and roofing. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

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105. 651 Delaware. (Photos # 16, 28) This 1976 Contemporary Commercial concrete building is a single story with two storefronts. The north and south facades have recessed corners with pilasters dividing the corners from single recessed fixed metal display windows. The west facade has three recessed bays with vertically canted, paired fixed metal windows divided by narrow pilasters. The center bay contains three light panels on the lower canting. Next to the north is a concrete wall bearing "ALBRIGHT/ BUILDING" followed by paired metal-framed glazed slab doors with transom and two fixed metal display windows to the north and one to the south. A concrete awning extends from the building over the doorway. Two smaller bays with vertically canted, paired metal windows finish the front elevation. This building has metal coping.

106. 623 Elm. (Photos # 18, 19) This 1960 International style building of gold brick is a single story with flat roof. A metal awning covers the centered metal-framed, glazed slab door which is flanked by paired fixed metal display windows. Vertical metal covers the upper wall. The east elevation contains a metal overhead door with glazing. A fixed metal window on stone sill and two small awning windows complete the features on this elevation.

107. 631 Elm. This 1989 Contemporary metal building is an extended single story with a flat roof. A large metal overhead door is on the east of the building. Two corrugated fiberglass panels provide light to the interior. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

108. 624 Elm. (Photo # 20) This 1924 Plains Commercial building is a single story, single storefront. A wood-framed, metal divided display window is slightly recessed on the east half of the facade. A pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors are on the west half. Wood siding fills around these doors where an overhead door once hung. A wood and asphalt shingled awning hangs over the doors. A recessed table fills the upper wall. The facade has been stuccoed, but the original tile curtain walls on the side elevations are still visible.

109. 636 Elm. This 1976 single story, contemporary shed style brick building with flat roof is dominated by its wood shingle shed style awning wrapping the building. The awning projects over the single, metal-framed door sidelight and transom and two pairs of fixed metal display windows. Paired narrow metal hung windows are on the end elevations of this building. A metal slab door can also be found on the northeast elevation. Much of the facade of this building is hidden by overgrown bushes. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

110. 306 Sixth. (Photos # 5, 6) This ca. 1925 Plains Commercial building is a flat roof, single story, single

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storefront. The storefront is divided into three bays by brick pilasters. The center bay has a tinted, metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom to the south. Two large, tinted, fixed wood display windows are to the north. The outer bays contain triple, tinted, fixed wood display windows. The center display window on each side contains a transom. A metal awning is suspended from the upper wall. Recessed tables sit above the storefronts. Vertically corrugated metal siding stretches across the facade and covers all but the uppermost portion the parapet. Small recessed areas can be seen between four pediments that rise to caps.

111. 312 Sixth. This 1986 single story building displays no particular style and is recessed from the usual setback. The simple red brick facade follows the angle of the Tree of Freedom with which it connects on its north edge. A wood shingled metal bay window sits to the south of the single wood and etched glass door. The wood shingled awning also follows the line of the Tree and stretches to the metal coping at the top of the false two story facade. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

112. Between 312 & 314 Sixth, Tree of Freedom. This formerly freestanding concrete object was built ca. 1966. The tree stands approximately 18 feet high, 10 feet wide at the base and 9 inches thick. The tree is formed in the shape of a triangle by alternating bands of 3-inch green and white stripes. The white stripes have a brown center section which form the trunk. The 26 green stripes of the Tree of Freedom contain famous quotes painted in taupe thus forming the branches. The tree reads "The/ tree of/ freedom/ Don't tread on me/ Go west young man/ Don't give up the ship/ Keep your powder dry/ America the Beautiful/ Faith - Hope & Charity/ All men are created equal/ Labor overcomes all things/ Good work is truly our own/ Honesty is the best policy/ A mighty fortress is my God/ Honor thy father and mother/ A penny saved is a penny earned/ Idleness is the devil's workshop/ Damn the torpedos [sic]- full speed ahead/ I would rather [sic] be right - than be president/ A fool and his money are soon parted/ This above all to thyself be true/ Speak softly and carry a big stick/ I regret I have but one life to give for my country/ Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes/ God helps those who help themselves/ Cleanliness is next to godliness/ You are known by the company you keep/ We hold these truths to be self evident - Give me liberty or give me death/ Ask not what your country can do for you - Ask what you can do for your country." The buildings to either side of the tree were built around it to preserve the tree's place on Perry's square.

113. 314 Sixth. This 1986 single story building displays no particular style. It is a single story, single storefront. The asphalt-shingled roof is hip around the front but becomes a shed roof tying into the building to its south at 312 Sixth. The roof extends beyond the walls creating an awning around the building on the north and west elevations. The south edge of the multicolor brick building follows the line of the Tree of

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Freedom. A metal bay window sits near the center of the facade. A metal paneled door with glazing sits to the north. The north elevation contains a centered pair of wood slab doors. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

114. 320 Sixth. This 1967 single story ranch building has an unusually deep setback and is canted. It has a slightly pitched, asphalt hip roof. The single storefront has a wood paneled, glazed door centered in a bay flanked by canted fixed wood windows. Large fixed wood bay windows flank the entry. A bay window is also featured on the southwest side of the building. The bay windows all sit on brick that follows their lines and each has an individual asphalt shingled roof. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age. This building shares a plaza made of five-foot concrete squares set on the diagonal. The plaza covers an area from 312 Sixth on the south to just north of 320 Sixth.

115. 320 Sixth, Statue - Unnamed. This Sascha S. Schnittmann bronze statue is located on the south side of the building back towards 320-1/2 Sixth. The statue is of a nude young girl sitting with her head looking over her right shoulder. Her right arm lays across her lap while her left arm is extended behind her hip with her hand resting on the base. She is 32-1/2" tall and rests on a 12" high square, concrete base. This statue is noncontributing because it was installed in the late 1960s, after the period of significance.

116. 320-1/2 Sixth. This single story 1967 ranch style building sits behind 320 Sixth, and is visible from the street. This red brick building is similar to 320 Sixth, however, it sits square with the street. It has a pitched, asphalt hip roof. The entrance to the building is on the south and contains a wood and 9-light door with wood framed sidelights and canted wood-framed windows. This bay has an individual asphalt shingled roof. The west side has two bay windows each with single wood windows on the canting and double wood windows between. These bays sit on brick walls following the line of the windows. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

117. 322 Sixth, Statue - Unnamed. This 20" high statue is a bronze bust of a nude young woman, created by Sascha S. Schnittmann. She sits just to the northwest of 320 Sixth on the plaza. She has a somber face and her arms are clasped together at her waist. The bust is resting on a 40-3/8" high square, concrete base. This statue is noncontributing because it was installed in the late 1960s, after the period of significance.

A small grassy area sits between the plaza and the building at 324-326 Sixth.

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118. 324-326 Sixth. (Photos # 5, 6) This 1910 Territorial style building has a flat roof and two stories. The building sits on two lots and has two storefronts. Large fixed metal corner windows flank the recessed entries. Centered in the recess are a single fixed metal display window for each storefront with a sidelight and a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door. Another fixed metal display window connects each door to the corner window. Open transoms span the recessed area, but are covered within by acoustic ceiling panels. The entire recessed entry is filled with light and dark green one-inch tiles. Connecting this building visually to the one next door at 328 Sixth is the continuation of stone veneer, suspended metal awning and vertical metal siding which covers the upper facade. The south face of this building has five horizontal wood-infilled windows on the upper floor. Brick segmentally arched headers highlight each window. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

119. 328 Sixth, Foster's Corner Drug. (Photos # 5, 6) This 1919 Plains Commercial style two story building has a flat roof. The single storefront has a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with covered transom centered between canted pairs of fixed metal display windows. Immediately in front of the door is a tile inlay area created by 1" x 2" pink tiles surrounding 1" green tiles. A false stone veneer covers the facade. Above the stone a metal awning is suspended from the upper wall and wraps around the north elevation to cover a pair of fixed metal display windows. The north facade also has a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with sidelights. The transom area above the door and windows is covered with metal and a metal awning. Vertical metal siding covers the upper floor of the building on both elevations. A mural is painted on the metal on the upper north side. It features children enjoying the soda fountain within the building. D. J. Maine painted this mural in 1994. This building is visually connected to the building immediately to the south at 324-326 Sixth by the continuation of the stone veneer, awning and metal siding. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

120. 201 Sixth. This 1957 concrete block, single story, flat roof building has a single storefront. Two fixed metal display windows sit just off center with a single metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom immediately to the north. Pebbled siding fills three panels on the south end of the facade, across the display windows and door and finishes in two panels. A wood awning spans the east facade. The south elevation has two wood-framed hopper windows. The north elevation begins at the front with a concrete block wall rising above the roof line. Two wood panel doors with glazing flank a wood hopper window. A metal hung window is to the rear of the building. This building has metal coping. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

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121. Rear to 201 Sixth. This 1976 contemporary metal pole building is an extended single story with a gabled metal roof and no visible doors from the street. An opening on the west facade is filled with corrugated fiberglass. A large metal awning runs between this building and the contributing lumber shed. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

122. 413 Sixth. (Photo # 23) This 1956 International style building is a single story with flat roof. A single wood and glass door is centered on the facade. To the north are two short fixed metal windows. To the south is a single short fixed metal window. The south elevation has a short, divided, fixed metal window. All of the windows sit on a band of gold, rowlock bricks. Terra cotta-colored brick fills the facade below this band. Gold brick fills the area above to the brick coping. A metal awning is cantilevered on the east and south faces. The concrete block building extension behind contains a mural which can be seen from the street. The mural features a close up on the face of a cowboy swinging a rope. It was painted by D. J. Maine on 9-18-93. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

123. 202 Gene Taylor. (Photo # 25) This 1977 contemporary warehouse style, vertical metal-sided building has metal stairs leading up to a metal slab door. An overhead metal door is centered on this facade at dock height. Another metal staircase sits at the corner of the building. Two overhead doors sit on the south facade on an extended dock which is covered by an extension of the roof. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

124. 206 Gene Taylor. (Photo # 25) This 1945 stucco-covered building is International in style. The north face has a vertically infilled window space on a stone sill next to a just off-center metal slab door and another infilled window with stone sill. A doorway appears to have been covered and stuccoed near the corner. Around the corner on the west facade is a very large opening on a stone sill which has been infilled and covered with stucco. The far end of this elevation contains a pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

125. 205 Gene Taylor. This 1994 contemporary style metal building features an off-center pair of metal-framed, glazed slab doors between sidelights. Short metal display windows are to the sides. A metal awning spans the length of the building and is supported by metal beams. The rear of this building contains two metal sliding windows and a metal slab door. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

126. 207 Gene Taylor. This 1942 International style former bus barn for the school system is built of cut

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stone. Much of the stone has been covered in vertical metal siding. It is a single story with flat roof. The storefront on the east facade contains a metal overhead door with iron support on the south end with a metal slab door with covered transom. Two six-light metal framed awning windows sit elevated on a stone sill. Concrete columns divide the stone area into two sections. The concrete roof cantilevers out on the east and north sides of the building. The north elevation is covered with vertical metal siding. Two overhead metal doors are on the west end of the north facade. The west side contains two concrete block-infilled window spaces on stone sills. Concrete coping finishes the facade. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

127. 206 Seventh. (Photo # 26) This single story, Contemporary Warehouse style building was constructed in 1982. The single storefront consists of a metal-framed, tinted, glazed slab door centered beneath a gable. Triple fixed metal display windows flank the door. Blue corrugated metal frames the windows and door and is highlighted by a yellow band. These colors wrap around the building to the north elevation for approximately 1/4 of the total length. Gray corrugated metal completes the rest of the building. An oversize overhead door sits on the east end of the north elevation. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

128. 201 Seventh. This 1958 Contemporary style building is single story with a flat roof. Two single, tinted, metal-framed, black slab doors flank a centered brick pilaster. Fixed metal clerestory windows stretch between the corners of the building and the center pilaster. Decorative wood signage fills an area near the north side of the facade. A wood shingled awning runs the width of the building at the roof line. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

129. 311 Seventh. (Photos # 30, 31) This 1910 single story, flat roof building is Plains Commercial in style. The single storefront has three fixed metal display windows. The metal-framed, glazed slab door and transom sit at the north end of the building. A metal awning is suspended from the upper wall which is covered with vertical metal siding. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.

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Architect/Builder (continued) Layton, Wemyss-Smith & Hawk, Architects
Wollenson, T.E., Architect
Gordon & Raymond, Architects
Kreipke, A.C., Builder
Reynolds, J.W., Builder
Manhattan Construction Co., Builder

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the history of Perry's commercial development and railroad commerce. The district was the core of commercial development in Perry and Noble County historically and remains so today. The period of significance begins with the great land run of September 16, 1893 and continues to the current National Register fifty-year mark.

The district is also eligible under Criterion C because of its strong retention of historic commercial architecture. The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District retains fully 72% of its commercial architecture built during the period of significance from 1893 to 1953. Although the buildings are primarily Plains Commercial and Territorial in style, other architectural expressions help create the visually appealing historic commercial district. Also worth noting under Criterion C is Perry's central square. The central square was platted by Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior under the Cleveland administration, as the "Government Acre," location of the land office, post office, and the courthouse.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

As the dust settled on the evening of September 16, 1893, a new city was coming into existence. Perry, Oklahoma Territory, had been chosen as a land office site for the largest land run in the United States, the opening of the Cherokee Outlet to settlement. Originally allotted to the Cherokee Indians in the Treaty of 1828, the Cherokee Outlet consisted of more than 7,000,000 acres. The Outlet was 57 miles north to south and extended from the ninety-sixth meridian westward to the one-hundredth meridian across the

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northern portion of what is now Oklahoma.¹ As the Cherokees adapted to their new home in Indian Territory establishing farms, raising livestock, and with the extermination of the buffalo, they rarely used their Outlet.

Following the Civil War, Texas cattlemen used the Outlet for movement of the great herds along trails such as the Great Western and Chisholm to the railheads in Kansas. The Cherokee Strip Livestock Association was formed, and the Outlet was leased for ranching purposes from the Cherokees for \$200,000 annually beginning in 1880.² A treaty between the Cherokees and the United States in 1866 allowed the construction of railroads through the Outlet. After the opening of the Unassigned Lands to settlement in 1889, the lumber and railroad industries lobbied Congress to open the Outlet to white settlement to increase profits. Pressure was brought to bear on the Cherokees, and they reluctantly sold the land to the United States government. President Grover Cleveland signed the bill approving the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, popularly known as the Strip, to settlement. And so, with the sound of a pistol shot, the parched, rolling hills of northern Oklahoma were opened at noon on September 16, 1893 to over 100,000 settlers looking for a better life.

The process of staking a claim was arduous in the extreme. A settler started either from the northern edge in Kansas or began from the southern line in Oklahoma Territory. Men, women and children made the Run in wagons, on horseback, by foot, astride a mule or even pedaling a bicycle. Some jumped from the Santa Fe train as it crossed the Strip and ran onto the prairie to stake their claim. A stake was driven at the corner of each 160 acre claim to designate physical boundaries. The claimant then made his way into Perry to register his claim at the land office. Once in town, homesteaders vied for spaces in line with townfolk who claimed their own city lots. Once the claim was registered, the claimant returned to the land to make improvements to "prove up" their claim.

Perry was located about 50 miles south of the Kansas border in "P" County, later Noble County. Before the opening, it had been designated the county seat. Overnight, it had become a tent city of over 25,000, most crowded into an impossibly small area around the town center. The original Perry townsite was a

¹Cunningham, Robert E. Perry Pride of the Prairie. Frontier Printers. N.D. Page xiii.

²Baird, W. David and Goble, Danny. The Story of Oklahoma. University of Oklahoma Press. 1994. Page 185.

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mile long from east to west and one-half mile wide.³ Government acre (in reality a five-acre plot) was situated on the eastern end of the townsite and fast became the center of activity. This acreage was later to become Perry's beautiful Central Park where the Courthouse, Library and Post Office were located.⁴ The land office was located just east of Government Acre and was relocated after squatters were cleared from Government Acre.⁵

Perry quickly became an important trade center. Because of the instantaneous and large settlement, it was of paramount importance that goods be shipped quickly into Perry. Oklahoma's late entry into the United States meant the Strip settler often used manufactured goods rather than have to be self-sustaining. After a short competition with a stop a mile south, Perry became a major stop on the Santa Fe line with it's own depot. Every type of service was offered in Perry from dentist to lawyer to more of the bawdy type. The area just east of Government Acre was known as "Hell's Half Acre" for its saloons and dance halls.

Many of those who made the Run quickly began to look for other ways to make a living. Claims were abandoned or sold off as the hardships of life on the Oklahoma prairie during a time of drought were realized. Unsuccessful homesteaders sometimes became successful town merchants. C. T. Talliaferro was a perfect example of this type of opportunistic entrepreneur. He was part of a substantial number of African Americans who made the Run. Though he failed to claim a quarter-section, he did procure a lot within the Perry townsite. Known to others as "Tally", he operated a grocery and general store in Perry until his death in 1960. A college graduate, celebrated local speaker and self-educated linguist, he was a leader of the small African American community in Perry.⁶ Tally was the first recipient of a lifetime membership in the Perry Chamber of Commerce.

³Cunningham. Page 6.

⁴Jones, E. W. Early Day History of Perry, Oklahoma. Reprint by Cherokee Strip Museum. February 1931. Page 3.

⁵Beers, Fred G. The First Generation: A Half-Century of Pioneering in Perry, Oklahoma. Stillwater, OK. The Charles Machine Works, Inc. 1991. Page 19.

⁶Beers. Page 40.

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Perry's Central Park was a dusty, wind-swept plot of land until another homesteader took the initiative to beautify the area. Will T. Little was an early day ecologist and nature lover. Trees, he believed, "reduced wind velocity, prevented dust storms and increased atmospheric humidity", all sorely needed in the nearly treeless Oklahoma landscape.⁷ He received permission from the county in 1897 to plant and tend 8,600 white elm trees in Central Park. He also distributed the elms to townspeople and homesteaders to improve their home sites. Though only a few of these magnificent elms are left due to time and storms, his selfless act made Perry's downtown a shady, welcoming gathering place for generations. His memorial in the park makes note of his contribution.

As the century turned, Perry's population stabilized at about 3,000. The business district around Central Park became more established as tents gave way to wood, false-fronted buildings which in turn gave way to stone and brick buildings.⁸ Most retail business types were represented. The first permanent structure was the Globe building, constructed in 1894, which housed a general merchandise store. The Globe was built in the idiom of the Late Victorian commercial style, a distillation of Italianate and Romanesque styles. This is an architectural form much used in early-day Perry as well as other Territorial towns. These buildings feature brick and stone facades. Corbeled brick work, rusticated masonry, arched windows and decorated pilasters are reflected in this period of commercial building.⁹ Furniture stores, dry goods stores, hotels, liveries, drugstores, newspapers, cafes, saloons and banks were all built in the business district. Central Park contained the land office, a sandstone post office and jail, and a wood courthouse.

Though primarily an agriculture center, Perry became known as the home of a successful manufacturing company. Perry benefitted greatly from the influx of immigrants into Oklahoma Territory. Czech, Irish and German immigrants were the principal groups to settle in Perry. Among these immigrants were Anna and Carl Malzahn. They were Germans living in Minnesota when they decided to move to the milder climate of the southwest in 1902.¹⁰ Along with his sons, Gus and Charlie, Carl opened a blacksmith shop

⁷Beers. Page 50.

⁸Main Street of Perry. If Buildings Could Talk, What Stories They Could Tell, brochure. Cherokee Strip Museum, Perry Public Schools and the Perry Carnegie Library, 2000.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Beers. Pages 61-65.

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in the downtown business district. Over time, this grassroots business grew into a hugely profitable venture. Charlie's Machine Shop became Charles Machine Works, world's largest manufacturer of underground trenching equipment. The company is now headed by grandson Edwin Malzahn.

Perry also benefitted from the discovery nearby of another Oklahoma staple, oil. The development of the Polo, Three Sands, and Ceres petroleum fields in 1916 brought mineral wealth to delighted farmers who spent their unexpected windfall in the Perry business district.¹¹ Perry's prime location as a railroad crossroads should have made it perfect for a refinery or tank farm facility. However, the citizens of Perry turned down E. W. Marland's offer to build such a facility. They, perhaps unknowingly, saved Perry's business district from uncontrolled growth thus retaining its original charm.

The Santa Fe and Frisco Railroads played an integral part in the success of Perry's agriculture commerce. Grain products such as wheat, cotton and corn along with apples, peaches and even grapes were moved by rail. Perry had two cotton gins in the early 20th century along with the Pride of Perry Flour Mill, all of which shipped their products by railroad. The railroad also served farming communities surrounding Perry. The 1910 United States census reports that Noble County had 2,035 farms.

The railroads also brought in overnight travelers who took advantage of the downtown district's many retail offerings. Travelers could walk from the Santa Fe station to one of the dozens of restaurants around the Square, catch a show at the Grand Opera House, then stay at the Planters Hotel or any other fine establishment downtown. The Grand Opera House (razed in 1960) played host to groups of actors and musicians who traveled the rails. Also using the Perry railroad stops were students and faculty from Oklahoma A&M College in Stillwater, 24 miles southeast of Perry. Stillwater did not have rail service, and patrons used the Perry facilities before making the last leg of their trip to the college.

Perry was fortunate to attract the services of one of Oklahoma's most famous architects, Joseph P. Foucart. Foucart, already an established architect in Europe, came to Oklahoma from Belgium in 1889 to build in the new territory opened by the Run of 1889. He designed many of Guthrie's (Oklahoma's first territorial capitol) fine Victorian era structures. In 1902, Foucart was hired by the president of the Noble County Bank to design a building for the bank. His distinctive style is readily recognized in this Late

¹¹Cunningham. Page 93.

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Victorian Romanesque structure. According to architect Ronald Frantz, "From the old world he brought European and Russian influence..."¹² His use of arched windows, peaked turrets, decorative brickwork and native materials are all reflected in the building. A limestone pediment forms the large, horseshoe window that is now the symbol of Main Street of Perry and the Chamber of Commerce who's offices are located in the building. This Foucart building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. Also attributed to Foucart is the Pancoast, or Knox-Stout Building at 614 Cedar.¹³

The 1910-40 period saw several significant changes within Perry's Central Park, now inexplicably called "the Square" (actually a two block by one block rectangle). The ladies of Perry had operated a small lending library out of a store front. In 1904, they heard of Andrew Carnegie's endowment to build libraries in communities all over the United States. They enlisted the aid of the local congressman who purchased a plot of land on the southwest corner of the square. With Carnegie's \$10,000 grant, the Carnegie library was built in 1909.¹⁴ This fine Classical Revival building is one of only eight remaining libraries in Oklahoma still being used for that purpose.¹⁵ An addition was built on the north face of the library in 1991. Great care was taken to remain faithful to the original structure by the use of like materials.

Also in this period, the Noble County Courthouse was built replacing a wooden structure. Finished in 1916, the building is also in the Classical Revival style. It was considered fireproof due to the extensive use of stone and marble for the interior as well as exterior. Alterations to this elegant building have been minimal and it continues to be the focal point of the downtown district. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 as part of the thematic nomination "Courthouses of Oklahoma."

¹²Cozby, Louis. "Joseph Pierre Foucart, Man of Art and Mystery" Chronicles of Oklahoma, Volume LXXX, Number Four, Winter 2002-2003. Page 437.

¹³Ibid. Page 438.

¹⁴Cunningham. Pages 133-135.

¹⁵Finchum, Tanya D., and Finchum, G. Allen. "Celebrating the Library Spirit" The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Volume LXXIV, Number Four, Winter 2001-02. Oklahoma Historical Society. Page 471.

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The last major structure in the Square is the Federal Post Office. Built in 1939, it replaced a small sandstone building. This brick and stone building is in the Georgian Revival style. An addition was built on the south face in 1967. Again, attention to detail is evident in the matching of materials from the brick and stone to the wood windows. The new portion of the building is slightly set back to match the recessed windows of the original post office. All three of the beautiful buildings within the Square have been modified to allow handicapped accessibility. These features have been added in a subtle, yet effective manner that does not detract from their original appearance.

The Great Depression slowed down business construction in Perry's downtown district. Only six structures were built during the 1940s. While Plains Commercial architecture lacked the projecting ornamentation found in earlier Territorial era buildings, these structures find their design in decorative brickwork or glazed tile. Primarily one story structures, as opposed to the two- or three-storied earlier buildings, they often have parapets accenting the flat roof lines.¹⁶

Perry's population in 1940 was listed at 5,045 (U.S. Census). In 2000, the population was 5,203. Since growth has not been a part of Perry's past, it has retained its small town charm and historic architectural heritage. Though none of the Run participants are still living, many of their descendants "claim" Perry as their home and continue to live and raise their families here.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District is architecturally significant with its high concentration of intact commercial architecture associated with the city's early history. The district contains the majority of late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings which retain their integrity and visual cohesion. Most of the buildings share a similar style and design along with building materials and architectural features, yet there is enough difference to create an interesting and pleasing appearance to the district. Representations of late 19th and early 20th century commercial architecture including Late Victorian forms and Plains Commercial dominate the district. Scattered throughout the district, however, are fine examples of Classical Revival, Prairie School, Art Moderne and International, among others.

¹⁶Main Street of Perry. If Buildings Could Talk.

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The district is comprised largely of one- and two-story buildings constructed of brick and stone. Most of the buildings follow a uniform setback and have flush, fixed windows with glazed doors. With few exceptions, roofs in the district are flat with stone or brick coping. This uniformity gives the district its visual cohesion, while the variations in brick and stone, along with design choices, provide the fabric and texture making it uniquely Perry's.

On acreage reserved prior to the land run of 1893, the public buildings within the Courthouse Square formed the foundation of the community. They likely evolved from tents to wood structures before culminating as the grand structures they are today. These three buildings remain, deservedly, in the center of the district as the civic and social heart of the city. These buildings include the magnificent Classical Revival Noble County Courthouse (NR-1984) designed by J. W. Hawk and constructed in 1915; and the Carnegie Library designed by Layton, Wemyss-Smith and Hawk in 1909. Solomon Layton, master Oklahoma architect, made numerous trips to Perry during the planning and construction phases of the Carnegie Library. Then there is the 1939 Georgian Revival United States Post Office which replaced the former stone structure.

Other buildings of significance in the Perry Courthouse Square Historic District include:

The Noble County Bank Building at 300 Sixth (NR-1979) designed by renowned architect Joseph Pierre Foucart. Although he designed buildings around the world and the state, Foucart is widely known for his architectural imprint on Guthrie, Oklahoma. This 1902 Territorial style building displays exquisite detail in the stone, brickwork and design details.

The Wolleson-Nicewander Building (NR-1979) at 615 Delaware. This 1894 Renaissance Revival building contains an abundance of ornate carving and gargoyles on its facade making it unique on the Square.

The Christoph Block, located at 301 Seventh, is an excellent example of the waning Victorian Influence on commercial architecture. Colored glass "Queen Anne" windows highlight the facade. The Masonic Building, located at 325-27 Seventh, reflects the influence of the Classical Revival on commercial architecture. Its restrained details are highlighted by the classical cornice.

The Kehres Building, 1936, located at 609-611 Delaware, features polychromatic tile and blonde brick that lends an Art Deco air to the building.

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Four period service stations are located within the district. The most notable is the Marland Station #2 located at 700 Cedar. Prairie School in design, this 1921 station features the unique triangular shape construction that was a trademark of the company. The 1937 MidContinent Oil Station, 524 Cedar, is an excellent example of the Moderne style in glazed brick.

Brick streets and sidewalks, dating from the earliest decades of the 20th Century, add to the ambiance of the district. There are intrusions, of course. Some of the Plains Commercial style buildings have had inappropriate materials added to the facades while newer buildings have been constructed in place of those lost to fire or neglect.

The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District retains the best and largest collection of historic commercial architecture in Noble County. The district dates from the late 19th century and into the 20th century. While a few buildings are no longer in existence, and others have been altered to make them appear "modern," the district is significantly intact. Many of the buildings have been restored since 1995. There are currently at least a half dozen building owners in various stages of planning to restore their buildings, including the stripping of metal covers. The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District continues to return to its historic architectural roots through careful, sensitive restoration consistent with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation.

COMMERCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Perry Courthouse Square Historic District is the commercial heart of Noble County. By sundown September 16, 1893 merchants of all kinds had set up shop in tents surrounding the Square. Squatters even tried setting up within the Square. All were eventually run off to find other locations. With the overnight presence of a city, merchants selling most anything were in high demand. As the population settled down, so did the commercial district.

Like many other communities, drug stores, groceries, meat markets, dry goods, furniture, hardware and general stores filled storefronts. Upper floors were usually occupied by dentists, doctors, attorneys and other professionals. Banks, restaurants, hotels, theaters, dairies, pool halls, saloons and blacksmith shops could also be found around the district serving the local citizens as well as those traveling through on the Santa Fe and Frisco railroad lines that intersect next to the district. The railroad also played a part in Perry's commercial history by bringing goods into the district and taking local goods to other places to be

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sold. Eventually service stations became a part of the commercial district also catering to the locals and travelers alike.

The Malzahn Blacksmith Shop was opened and operated by Carl Frederick Malzahn at 222 Sixth. The Malzahn family were German immigrants who preferred a milder climate. They left Minnesota in 1902 and settled in Perry opening their shop in 1902. The shop later became known as Charlie's Machine Shop named for Carl's son Charles. Charlie's Machine Shop ultimately became Charles Machine Works, world's largest manufacturer of underground trenching equipment. The company is now headed by Carl's grandson, Edwin Malzahn. The company remains headquartered in Perry.

One of the premier general stores was the Famous, located at 626 Cedar. This 1893 business was established by James Lobsitz and moved into the stone structure in 1898. The Famous was the first store in Perry to be served by a central cash receiving system located high in the center of the store. It operated through various owners into the 1950s.

In conclusion, the treasure of history and architecture that is Perry makes the Perry Courthouse Square Historic District abundantly eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Criterion A requires association with "events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history..." Land runs were not a common way for settling our country, unless you were in Oklahoma Territory. In spite of the fact that land runs were not common elsewhere, they did play a large part in the growth and development of the United States. These significant land runs were dramatic events that drew thousands of people and caused towns to spring up instantaneously. Perry was born of this drama with government offices, residences and businesses of all kinds setting up by sundown on September 16, 1893. The railroad provided the lifeblood that sustained the new commercial district and the community with an influx of supplies and people. Once the district and the community became established the railroad helped by not only moving things into Perry but by exporting Perry products out to other areas.

The rich commercial architecture of the district is significantly intact. Progress continues to be made on restoring altered buildings to their former glory. With a 71% contributing rate as of this nomination, the district will only increase in its historic beauty as building slipcovers come down, upper floors are opened and facades are restored. Criterion C is easily met today with the abundant embodiment of "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction..." found in the architecture of the Perry Courthouse Square Historic District.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Perry Courthouse Square Historic District
name of property
Noble County, Oklahoma
county and State

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 65

Perry Courthouse Square Historic District
name of property
Noble County, Oklahoma
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UTM References, continued

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|----|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 5. | <u>14</u> | <u>653720</u> | <u>4016705</u> |
| 6. | <u>14</u> | <u>653700</u> | <u>4016970</u> |
| 7. | <u>14</u> | <u>653750</u> | <u>4017150</u> |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of Seventh and Delaware proceed north on the curb to the alleyway entrance in Block 7. East on the alley to the west curb line of Sixth. South on Sixth to the south curb of Delaware. East on the South curb line to the north/south alley in Block 24. South on the alley to the south curb on Cedar. East to the east property line of 512 Cedar. South along the property line to the south property line. Southwest along the property lines until even with the south curb of Birch. West to the alleyway entrance in Block 28. North to the south curb line on Delaware. East to the east curb on Seventh. North to the beginning point.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Perry Courthouse Square Historic District include the majority of the original downtown area. This area has the sufficient architectural integrity to convey a sense of place, setting and association with the original downtown area. Areas excluded from the district have sufficient alterations as to disrupt the feeling of the district.

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The following is common to all photographs.

Perry Courthouse Square Historic District
Noble County, Oklahoma
Negatives on file, OK/SHPO

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Perry Courthouse Square Historic District
Noble County, Oklahoma
Main Street of Perry
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
2003

All descriptions left to right.

1. Courthouse Park Bandstand, Courthouse, 615 Delaware
Looking NE - MS Feb Roll 1, F11
2. Courthouse Park Well House, Fountain
Looking N - MS Feb Roll 1, F12
3. 302 Seventh and Courthouse
Looking NE - MS Feb Roll 1, F19
4. 617, 615 Delaware
Looking NW - SHPO Roll 1, F9
5. 328, 324-326, 320, 306, 302-304, 300 Sixth
Looking NE - MS May Roll 2, F16
6. 328, 324-326, 320, 314, 306, 302-304, 300 Sixth
Looking SE - MS May Roll 2, F24
7. 512, 514, 516 Cedar from northwest
Looking SE - SHPO Roll 1, F16
8. 524 Cedar
Looking S - SHPO Roll 1, F17
9. 600, 602, 604, 606, 608 Cedar
Looking SW - SHPO Roll 1, F19

PHOTOGRAPH KEY

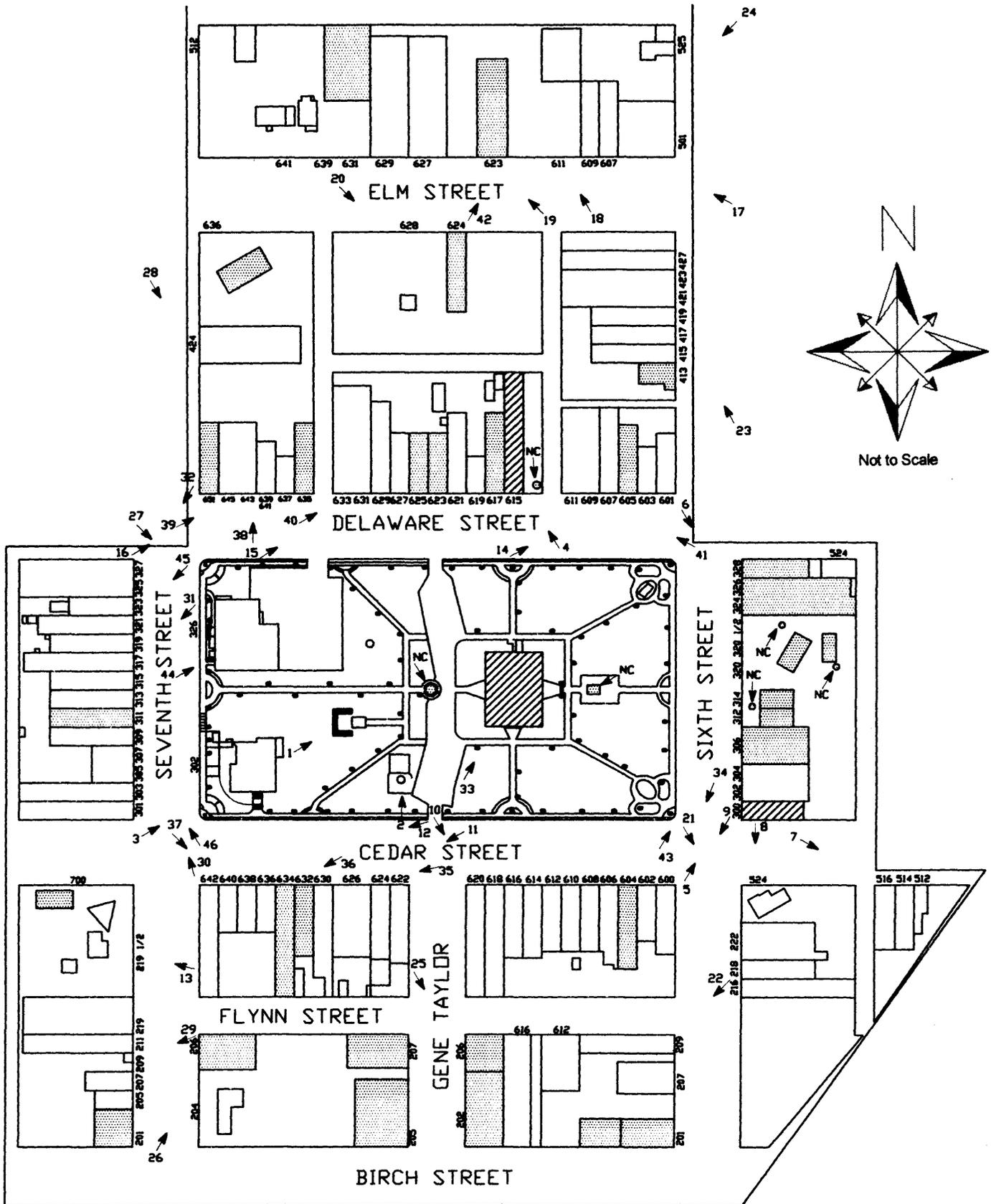
10. 612, 614, 616, 618, 620 Cedar
Looking SE - SHPO Roll 1, F21
11. 622, 624, 626, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642 Cedar
Looking SW - MS May Roll 1, F23
12. 634, 636, 638, 640, 642 Cedar
Looking SW - SHPO Roll 1, F23
13. 219-1/2, 225 Seventh and 700 Cedar
Looking NE - MS May Roll 1, F21
14. 609-611, 607, 605, 603, 601 Delaware
Looking NE - SHPO Roll 1, F10
15. 633, 631, 629, 627, 625, 623, 621 Delaware
Looking NE - SHPO Roll 1, F7
16. 643-645, 639-641 Delaware
Looking NE - SHPO Roll 1, F6
17. 609, 607 Elm and 501 Sixth
Looking NW - SHPO Roll 1, F30
18. 623, 611 Elm
Looking NW - SHPO Roll 1, F31
19. 629, 627, 623 Elm
Looking NW - SHPO Roll 1, F32
20. 628, 624 Elm
Looking SE - MS May Roll 3, F14
21. 222, 218, 216 Sixth
Looking SE - SHPO Roll 1, F18
22. 207, 209 Sixth
Looking NW - SHPO Roll 1, F29
23. 413, 415-419, 421-423 Sixth
Looking NW - SHPO Roll 1, F12
24. 501, 525 Sixth
Looking SW - MS May Roll 3, F8

PHOTOGRAPH KEY

25. 202, 206 Gene Taylor
Looking SE - MS Feb Roll 3, F16
26. 204, 206 Seventh
Looking NE - SHPO Roll 1, F26
27. 326 Seventh
Looking SE - SHPO Roll 1, F34
28. 424 Seventh, 651 Delaware
Looking SE - SHPO Roll 1, F33
29. 205, 207, 209, 211, 219 Seventh
Looking SW - SHPO Roll 1, F25
30. 301, 303, 305-307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321 Seventh
Looking NW - SHPO Roll 1, F4
31. 301, 303, 305-307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 Seventh
Looking SW - SHPO Roll 1, F2
32. 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325-327 Seventh
Looking SW - SHPO Roll 1, F1
33. Courthouse
Looking NE, Cheryl DeJager
34. 207, 209 Sixth and 602, 604, 606 Cedar
Looking SW - Main Street of Perry
35. 622, 624, 626, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638 Cedar
Looking SW - Main Street of Perry
36. 640 Cedar
Looking SW - Cheryl DeJager
37. 620, 626, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642 Cedar
Looking SE - Main Street of Perry
38. 643-645, 639-641 Delaware
Looking N - Main Street of Perry
39. 643-645, 639-641, 637, 635, 633, 631, 629, 627, 619, 615 Delaware
Looking NE - Cheryl DeJager

PHOTOGRAPH KEY

40. 633, 631, 629, 627 Delaware
Looking NE - Main Street of Perry
41. 631, 629, 627, 625, 623, 621, 619, 617, 615, 613, 609-611, 607, 605, 603, 601 Delaware
Looking NW - Cherokee Strip Museum of the Oklahoma Historical Society
42. 611 Elm
Looking N - Cherokee Strip Museum of the Oklahoma Historical Society
43. 328, 324-326, 306, 302-304, 300 Sixth
Looking NE - Cheryl DeJager
44. 326 Sixth
Looking NE - Cheryl DeJager
45. 301, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323 Seventh
Looking SW - Cheryl DeJager
46. 301, 303, 305-307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323 Seventh
Looking NW - Cheryl DeJager

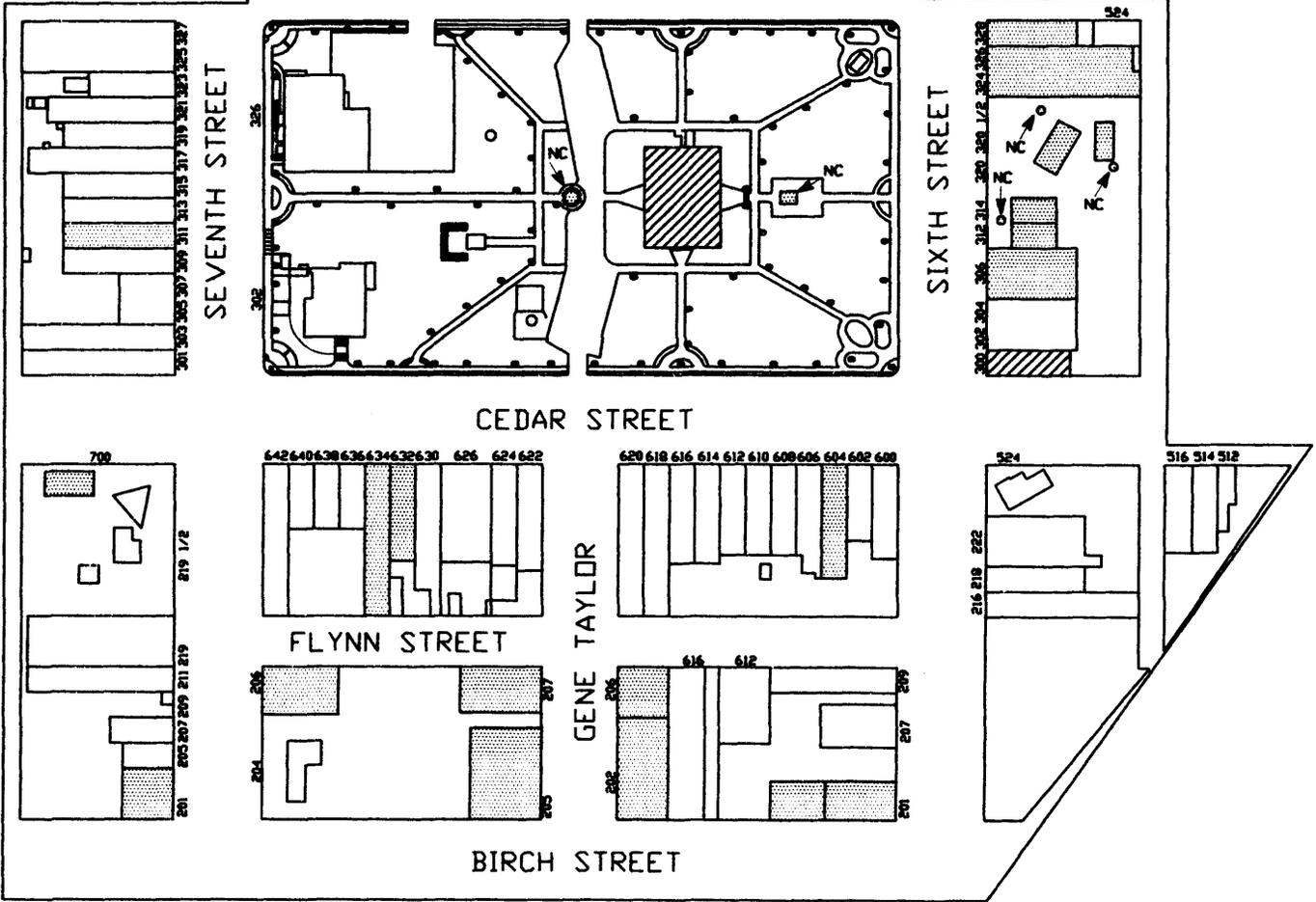
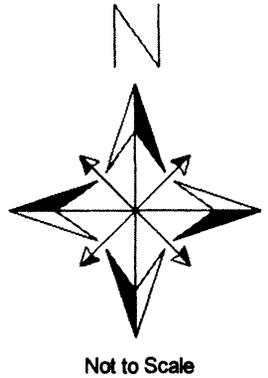
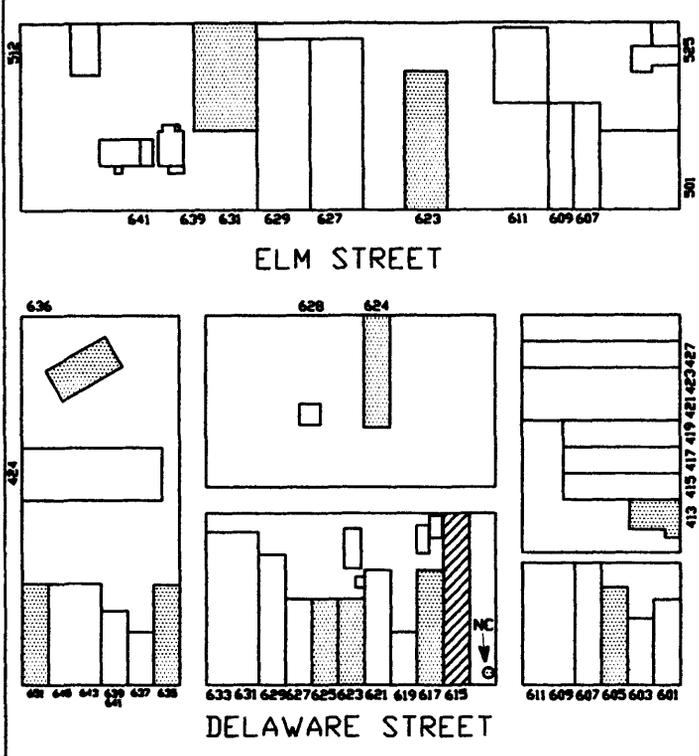


City of Perry
Perry Courthouse Square Historic District

Prepared for Main Street of Perry
 By Myriah Johnson & Colton Brien - 2003

Key to Photographs

- Previously Listed Resources 
- Contributing Resources 
- Noncontributing Resources (NC) 



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